

THE Kth Bth 474
GARDEN
OF
LEDEN. 25.37
OR,

- *An accurate Description of
all Flowers and Fruits now
growing in England, with par-
ticular Rules how to advance
their Nature and Growth, as
well in Seeds and Hearbs, as
the secret ordering of Trees
and Plants.*

By that learned and great
Observer,
Sir HUGH PLAT, Knight.

The Fifth Edition.

LONDON,
Printed for William Leake, at the
Crown in Fleetstreet betwixt the
two Temple Gates.

1660.

1809:17



TO THE
HONOURABLE
and most perfect
Gentleman,

FRANCIS FINCH *junior*,
of the Inner Temple,
Esquire.

SIR,

You may please
to pardon my
forward in-
scribing this Book to
your name. Were it a
a 2 Work

Work of mine own
composition, I should
have thought on a mea-
ner Patron. But the
memory of that lear-
ned Knight the Au-
thour (to whom I had
so near alliance) may
excuse this presumpti-
on. He was a great sear-
cher after all sorts of
Knowledge, and as
great a lover of it in
all others. And I
bum-

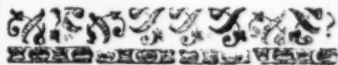
humblly conceiv'd I
could not doe him a
higher service than by
placing his Book under
your Protection, who
are not more honour'd
by those many Noble
Families whence you
are descended, than by
that large Portion of
Learning and Ver-
tue which have so
enriched your Noble
mind; and rendred you

precious to all that
know you. I hope that
Candor and sweetnesse
which accompanies all
your Actions, will also
shew it self in accepta-
tion of this Offering
from him who is ambi-
tious of no other title
than

SIR,

The most humble and
most devoted of all
those that honour
you

CHARLES BELLINGHAM.



ThePUBLISHER

To the Reader.



Shall not blush
to tell you, I
had some am-
bition to pub-
lish this Book,
as well to do
right to the learned Authour
(my ever honoured Kins-
man) as to check their for-
wardnesse who were ready
to violatte so useful a Work.
There are some men (of
great name in the world)
who made use of this *Author*,
and

and it had been civil to have mentioned his name who held forth a candle to light them to their desires; but this is an unthankful age. And whatever you may think of this small Piece, it cost the *Author* many yeares search, and no small expence, there being not extant (in our language) any work of this Subject so necessary and so brief. He had consultation with all Gentlemen, Scholars, nay not a Gardiner in *England* (of any note) but made use of his Discoveries, and confirmed his *inventions* by their own *Experience*. And whatever they discovered (such was his modesty) he freely acknowledges by naming the Authors, sometimes in words at length

length, as Mr. Hill, Mr. Taverner, Mr. Pointer, M. Colborn, M. Melinus, M. Simson, and sometimes by T. T. A. P, &c. What ever is his own, hath no name at all, unlesse sometimes (and that not often) he add *H. P.* at the end of the Paragraph. And when he refers you to some other part of the Book, 'tis according to the *Number* or *Section*, not the *Page*, for that onely serves for the *Table*. He wrote other pieces of *Natural Philosophy*, whereunto he subjoyned an excellent Abstract of *Cornelius Agrippa de Occulta Philosophia*; but they fell into ill hands, and worle times. As for this Collection of *Flowers* and *Fruits*, I would say (if I had not so near Relation to it) that

that no *English man* that hath a *Garden* or *Orchard* can handsomely be without it, but at least by having it, will finde a large benefit, And all Ladies and Gentlemen by reading these few leaves may not only advance their knowledge and observation when they walk into a *Garden*, but discourse more skilfully of any *Flower*, *Plant*, or *Fruit* than the *Gardiner* himselfe, who (in a manner) growes there night and day. *Farewell.*

C. B.



The Authors Epistle
 To all Gentlemen ,
 Ladies, and all others
 delighting in Gods
 Vegetable Creatures.



*Having out of
 mine own expe-
 rience, as also by
 long conference
 with divers Gen-
 tlemen of the
 best skill and practice, in the
 altering, multiplying, enlarging,
 planting, and transplanting of
 sundry sorts of Fruits & Flow-
 ers, at length obtained a pretty
 volume of experimental obser-
 vations in this kind: And not
 knowing*

knowing the length of my daies,
 nay, assuredly knowing that they
 are drawing to their period, I am
 willing to unfold my Napkin,
 and deliver my poor talent a-
 broad, to the profit of some, who
 by their manual works, may
 gain a greater imployment than
 heretofore in their usual callings:
 and to the pleasuring of others,
 who delight to see a rarity spring
 out of their own labors, and pro-
 voke Nature to play, and shew
 some of her pleasing varieties,
 when she hath met with a stir-
 ring workman.

I hope, so as I bring substanti-
 al and approved matter with
 me, though I leave method at this
 time to Schoolmen, who have al-
 ready written many large and
 methodical volumes of this sub-
 ject (whose labours have greatly
 fur-

furnished our Studies and Libraries but little or nothing altered or graced our Gardens and Orchards) that you will accept my skil, in such a habit and form as I shall think most fit and appropriate for it; and give me leave rather to write briefly and confusedly, with those that seek out the practical and operative part of Nature, whereunto but a few in many ages have attained, then formally and largely to imitate her Theorists, of whom each age affordeth great store and plenty.

And though amongst these two hundred experiments, there happen a few to faile under the workmans hand (which yet may be the Operators mistake, not mine) yet seeing they are such as carry both good sense and probability

bility with them, I hope in your courtesie I shall find you willing to excuse so small a number, because I doubt not, but to give good satisfaction in the rest.

And let not the concealing, or rather the figurative describing of my last and principal secret, withdraw your good and thankful acceptation, from all that go before; on which I have bestowed the plainest and most familiar phrase that I can: for, Jo. Baptista Porta himself, that gallant and glorious Italian, without craving any leave or pardon, is bold to set down in his *Magia naturalis*, amongst many other conclusions of Art and Nature, four of his secret skils, (viz. concerning the secret killing of men the precipitation of salt out of sea-water, the multiplying of

Corne

corn two hundredfold, which els-
where I have discovered: & the
puffing up of a little past, to the
bignesse of a foot-ball) in an ob-
scure and Enigmatical phrase.
And I make no question, but that
if he had known this part of ve-
getable Philosophy, he would
have penned the same as a
Sphinx, & roled it up in the most
cloudy & darksome speech that
he could possibly have devised.

This Author, I say, hath em-
boldened me, and some Writers
of more worth and higher reach
then himself, have also charged
me, not to disperse or divulgate
a secret of this nature, to the
common and vulgar eye or care
of the world.

And thus having acquainted
you with my long, costly, and la-
borious Collections, not writen
at

at adventure, or by an imaginary conceit in a Scholars private study, but wring out of the earth by the painful hand of experience: and having also given you a touch of Nature, whom no man as yet ever durst send naked into the world without her veile; and expecting, by your good entertainment of these, some encouragement for higher and deeper discoveries hereafter, I leave you to the God of Nature, from whom all the true light of Nature proceedeth.

H.P. Knight.

An Alphabetical Table to the Book.

A

A Nnis seeds to grow in
England page 78

Apple cornels to set 101

Apple agreeeth not with a pear-
stock 120 not è contra 121

Apples kept without wrinkles 164

Apricot multiplied 127

Apricot, which is best 136

Apricots fair 157

Apricots to bear well 148

Apricot stones to set 155

Apricots in what ground 146

Apricots to prosper 105

Arbour when to cut 90

Arbour aloft 94

Artichocks from frost 39, 41, 79

B

(97)

Barking to help 159

Barking of trees 107

Barly growing without earth 47

A

Bar-

Barrennesse in trees, upon what cause, and how helped	163
Bayes to plant	36 & 100
Beasts of hearbs to grow speedily	76
Birds of hearbs to grow speedily	76
Blossoms from frost	104
to stay blossoming	157
Borders of hearbs delicate	77
Box tree to plant	100
Branches to root	70, 102, 165
Briony sap to gather	62
C	
Candying of growing flowers	42
Canker avoided	107
Carnations growing in winter	90, 96
Carnations old and revived	52
Carnations how to set	69
Carnation plants to carry far	69
Carnation seed to gather	72
Carnations of divers kind, upon one root	75

what 163 100 edily 76 edily 76 104 157 77 100 165 62 s42 107 nter 96 52 69 69 72 ban 75 ar	Carnations pots of a stately fashi- on 49,50. Carnations to multiply 83 Carnations early 65 Carots kept long 66 Carots to grow large 35,67 Carots when to sow 68 Cats at the roots of trees 99 Cherries when to plant 101 Cherries growing long upon the tree 105 Cherry-stock wi'de, of what big- nesse to graft on 110 Cherry upon a plum-stock 113 Cherries fair 157 Cherry to grow large 119 Cherries in clusters 265 Chestnut tree to plant 111 Cions how to chuse 119 Cions made the stock 120 Cions how to carry far 126 Cions to prosper 146 Cions and stock suitable 164 Coleflower seed to gather and A 2 plant
---	---

plant	73
Coleflower to bear late	74
Coliander to sow	81
Colour of a flower altered	71, 138
Cowcumbers to multiply	63
Crabstock, at what bignesſe to be grafted	107

D.

Dogs at the tree roots	99
Dung for pot-herbs	35
Dwarf-trees	150
Dwarf-trees in an Orchard	52
Depth for trees	108

E.

Earth barren strengthened	77
Earth, ſee Ground	
Eldern to plant	36, 100
Elme no ſtock to graft on	120
Elme to lop truly	152
Early fruit	56, 64, 103, 145

F.

Fearn to enrich ground	33
Flower-de-luce of ſeed	91
Flowers to grow gilded	41

73	Flowers candied as they grow	42
74	Flowers to keep backward	66, 67
81	or forward	64, 65
138	Flowers to grow upon trees	71, 67
63	Flowers grafted one upon ano-	
to be	ther	71
109	Flowers single made double	85
	Flowers from frost	96
99	Fruit early. See Early	
35	Frets of hearbs in a delicate	
150	manner	77
52	Fruit hanging long upon the tree	
108		104
	Fruit without stones	136
77	Fruit hidden with leaves	136
	G.	(167
100	Garden enriched philosophically	
120	Garden ground rich	70
152	Garden with doors	44
145	Garlick to grow large	35
	Grafting in the bud, with all the	
33	rules	111
91	Grafting in the cions, with all	
41	the rules	117
ners	Graf-	

Grafting, how often in the yeare	135
Grafting between the bark and tree	139
Grapes kept long	67, 92, 97
Grapes growing long upon the Vine.	105
Ground to temper	33
Ground enriched with Fearn	33
Ground enriched with soot	33
Ground enriched with horn	34
Ground enriched	99, 100
Gilding of leaves, and flowers growing.	41

H

Hafels when to plant	101
Hedge of fruit trees for a garden	72
Hedge when to cut	90
Hedge of white-thorn, how to use	72
Hearbs with great heads	34
Hearbs to grow upon trees	71
Hearbs grafted one upon another	71

The Table.

pag. 23

e yeare	Hops, how to order	98
135	Horn to enrich ground	34
rk and	I.	
139	Inoculation, with all the rules	
92, 97	thereof	111
on the	K.	
105	Kernels when to set	70
33	L.	
arn 33	Leaves growing gilded	41
33	Leeks to grow great	36
n 34	Lettice to sow	37
9, 100	Lettice seeds to gather	37
owers	Lettice to grow great	37
41	Lopping of trees for beauty	108
		139
101	Lopping of trees for bearing	147
arden	M	
72	Medlar upon a white thorn	110
90	Medlar stock for a Quince	137
to use	Mellons to grow great	63
72	Mellons to order	57
34	Musk-mellon to prosper	94
71	Mellons to multiply	63
ano-	Misseltoe to find	86
71	Mis-	

Misſelchild	86
Moſſe to kill	160
Mold rich for Orchard or Garden	
N.	(33,99
Nurſery, what ground it requi- reth	134
Nuts, when to ſet	70
Nuts ſet	111

O.

Oake, when not to be felled	109
Oake, how to lop	152
Onions and Bayſalt ſowed toge- ther	34
Onions how to order	79
Orchard of dwarf-trees	52, 103
Orchard ground how to keep	140
Orchard wet, how to help	146
Orchard barren to bear	99

P.

Parſnips kept long	66
Parſnips when to ſow	68
Parſnips to grow large	35, 68
Peaches in what ground	149
Peach ſtones to plant	102, 155
Peach	

86	Peach upon a plum-stock	123
160	Peare, in what ground	149
arden	Peare stocks, of what bignesse to	
3,99	be grafted on	110
equi-	Peare, not to be grafted upon a	
134	white thorn	ibid.
70	Pear tree when to plant	101
III	Pescots early and late	80, 90
	Pineapple when to set	102
109	Pinks of Carnations, and in car-	
152	nation time	72
oge-	Piony of the seeds	91
34	Pippen upon what stocks	137
79	Pyramides of hearbs to grow	
103	speedi'y	76
140	Plants when to set	102
146	Plants rooted, how to remove	
99	without harm	88
	Plums growing long upon the	
66	trees	105
68	Plum-stocks white, of what big-	
68	nesse to graft on	110
49	Plum agreeth not with a Cherry	
55	stock	113
ach	Plum	

Plum-stones when to set	101
Pompions to grow great	38
Pompions to multiply	63
Poplar to grow	100
Pot-hearbs, what dung they require	35
Pots for Carnations, of a statelie fashion	49, 75
Pruning of trees for beauty	108
Pruning of trees for bearing	147
Purslane seed to gather	37

Q.

Quinces when to plant	101
Quince grafted upon Medlar	121
Quinces to grow delicate	155

R.

Radish	91
Radish to grow large	35
Roots when in their best strength	40
Roots to grow long and great	67
Roots old removed	88
Roots of trees, how to be ordered in setting	149

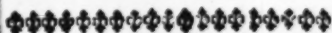
Roses

101	Roses grafted, upon what stocks	
38		38
63	Rose musk to bear late	40
100	Roses growing in winter	50
ey re-	Roses to bear late	65. 82
35	Roses to defend from frost	65
ately	Roses early	65
9, 75	Roses late	65, 82, 95
108	Roses to multiply	83
147	Rose to bear twice in one year	89
37	Rose of Gelderland, how to plant	
	S.	(90
101	Salt sowed with Onions	34
121	Sap in trees checked	162
55	Sappinesse in wood avoided	153
	Sap of hearbs, how to gather	82
91	Sap of trees, how to gather	156
35	Seeds how old they may be	34
rib	Seeds how to choose	34, 84
40	Seeds to multiply	67
57	Seeds to sprout speedily	84
88	Seeds to grow full and plump	91
ed	Seeds kept from Fowle	91
9	Seeds of flower altered	71, 138
s	Snails	

<i>Snailes to kill</i>	35
<i>Soot to enrich ground</i>	33
<i>Spring when to set</i>	102
<i>Stockgilliflower made double</i>	85
<i>Stock and cions suitable</i>	164
<i>Stockgilliflowers how to plant</i>	69
<i>Stockgilliflowers to continue long growing</i>	88
<i>Stock when it is big enough to be grafted on</i>	110
<i>Stock made to prosper</i>	131
<i>Stock to multiply</i>	134
<i>Stones when to set</i>	70
<i>Strawberries wild into gardens</i>	38
<i>Strawberries how to water</i>	38
<i>Strawberries early</i>	64
<i>Strawberries large</i>	92
<i>Suckers planted</i>	111
<i>Spinage when to sow</i>	91
T.	
<i>Taste of a flower altered</i>	71, 138
<i>Timber or tree to grow of any fashion</i>	148
<i>Trees old recovered</i>	56, 103

35	Trees coming of a branch	70
33	Tree to bush in the top	55, 9
102	Trees to prosper	105
le 85	Tree from barking, or canker	107
164	Tree, at what depth to set	108
ant 69	Trees to top	108
continue	Tree bark bound, helped	31
88	Tree let into another	124
gh to	Tree how to transplant	134, 143
110	Tree transplanted, how it altereth	137
131	Tree-gum in Winter	140
134	Tree to grow tall	55
70	Tree made to root higher	141, 162
dens	Tree with a wreathed body	142
38	Tree-gum in Autumn	158
38	Tree to burnish	160
64	Tree barren to bear	143
92	Tulip to double	86
III	Turneps kept long	66
91	Turneps to grow large	35
I 38	V.	
any	Vine cutting to choose	35
148	Vine when to plant	35
103	Vine	

<i>Vine young, when to proin</i>	35
<i>Vines old, recovered</i>	56, 103, 145
<i>Vine to carry grapes long upon it</i>	105
<i>Vineyard how to keep</i>	141
<i>Vine bleeding helped</i>	145
<i>Vineyard to plant</i>	54
W.	
<i>Walnut tree to plant</i>	111
<i>Wallflowers how to plant</i>	69
<i>Wardens in what soyl</i>	159
<i>Warden agreeeth not upon a white-thorn</i>	110
<i>Water philosophical for gardens</i>	167
<i>Water artificial for gardens</i>	75
	93
<i>Wax artificial for graffing</i>	124
<i>Weather ill to work in</i>	109
<i>White-thorn for what Cions</i>	110
<i>White-thorn stock at what big- nesse to be gr:ffed on</i>	109
<i>Woods speedy</i>	106
<i>Worms to kill</i>	70
The	



THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

OR,

A brieſe Deſcription of
all ſorts of *Fruits & Flowers*,
with meanes how to ad-
vance their nature and
growth in *England*.



Shall not trouble
the Reader with
any curious rules
for ſhaping and
faſhioning of a *Garden* or
Orchard; how long, broad, or
high, the *Beds*, *Hedges*, or
Borders ſhould be contrived;
For every man may diſpoſe
it as his *House* or quantity
of ground requires. And (to
deale

deale freely) I long on such work as things of more facility than what I now am about. Every Drawer or Embroiderer, nay (almost) each Dancing Master may pretend to such niceties ; in regard they call for very small Invention, and lesse learning. I shall therefore speake to that which common searchers passe over , or never aimed at, being somewhat above their reach, who neglect the cause of what they find effected. Yet I shall begin with the ground, soile, or earth it selfe, as the Foundation of all; still confessing what light or assistance I had from those who employed their hours this way as well as my self,

2. Break

2. Break up your ground, and dung it at Michaelmas. In January turn your ground three or four times, to mingle your dung and earch the better, rooting up the weeds at every time. Proved by Mr. T.T.

Temper
ring the
ground.

3. In winter time, if you cover the ground which you meane to break up in the Spring, with good store of Fern, it keepeth down grasse and weeds from springing up in winter, which would spend some part of the heart of the ground, and it doth also inrich the ground very much, for all manner of Roots and hearbs. By Mr. And. Hill. Ashes of Fern are excellent.

Fern to
to enrich
ground.

4. *Quere*, of enriching
B ground

Sootto
enrich
ground.

ground with Soot, which Mr. *Stutfield* (that married my Lord *North's* Brothers Daughter) assured me to have found true in pasture grounds, the same onely strewed thinly over.

Shavings
of horn
to enrich
ground,

5. Shavings of Horne strewed upon the ground, or first rotted in earth, and (after) that earth spread upon the ground, maketh a Garden ground very rich. *Probatum* at *Bishops Hall*, By H. P.

Onions &
Bay-salt.

6. Onions and Bay salt sown together, have prospered exceeding well.

Age of
seeds.

7. The surest way to have your seeds to grow, is to sow such as are not above one year old, T. T.

Hearbs
with great
heads.

8. If hearbs be nipped with the fingers, or clipped, they will

will grow to have great heads. T. T.

9. Chuse such seeds as be heavy, and white within, T. T.

10. Swines and Pidgeons dung are good for pothearbs, and sifted ashes laid about them, killeth snails, T. T.

11. If you would have Garlic, parsnep, radish, turnep, carot, &c. to have a large root, tread down the tops often, else the sap will run into the leaves, T. T.

12. Take the cutting of a Vine from a branch that spreadeth most in the midst of the Tree, and not from the lowest nor the highest branch, having five or six joynts from the old stock, and it would be a cubit long or more: plant it in

B 2 Octob.

Choice of seeds.

Dung for pothearbs.

To kill Snails.

Roots made large.

Chusing of a Vine cutting.

Vine whe to plant.

Young
Vines to
proin.

Octob. or March. T. T.

13. Proine not your young Vines untill they have had three years growth. T. T.

Bayes to
plant.

14 Every slip of a Bay tree will grow; strip off the great leaves, and set them in March when the sap beginneth to rise. T. T.

Eldern to
plant.

15. Every plant of an Eldern will grow. T. T.

Leeks to
to grow
great.

16. First, put some good fat dung into water, and therein water your Leekes one night, and make your beds of good fat dung, that the dung may be a foot at the least in depth: then cover the bed with Fern, and set the Leekes with a great planting stick, and fill not the holes with earth, but water them once in two dayes

dayes and no more; after this manner of setting I have seen Leekes as great as the stemme of a spade. T.T.

17. Sow Lettice in August for Winter. T T.

18. After the Lettice is all blowen, and some of the bolles begin to beare a white poff, then cut off the whole great stem, and lay it a drying in the sun: and when it is dry, beat it up and down with thy fist upon a board, and put altogether in a dish, and blow away softly all the dust. T.T. And if you sow or set your lettice in the shade, they will be very great.

19. When it hath bolles, cut it up, and lay all the hearb to dry in the shadow, then beat it out. T.T.

Lettice to
sowe.

Lettice
seed how
to gather.

Lettice to
grow
great.

Parflane
seed to ga-
ther.

Wood
Strawber-
ries into
Gardens.

Watering
of straw-
berries.

Roses
grafted
upon whar
stock.

Pompions
to grow
great.

20. Strawberries which grow in woods, prosper best in Gardens: and if you will transplante them forth of one Garden into another, then enrich the last ground by watering the same either with Sheeps dung, or Pidgeons dung infused in water; by *Master Hill*.

21. The muske and yellow Rose, and all those double and centiple Roses, may well be grafted in the bud upon the Sweet-brier. By *Mr. Hill*.

22. If you would have Pompions to grow exceeding great, first plant them in a rich mold, then transplant those sets into other fat mold, watering them now and then with the wa-

ter.

ter wherein Pidgeons dung
hath been infused, then
take away all the hang-bies,
maintaining only one or
two main runners at the
most, and so you shall have
them grow to an huge big-
nesse. Proved by Mr. Hill.
You must nip off these side
branches about blossoming
time, with their flowers and
fruits; and take heed you
hurt not the heads of the
main runners, for then your
pompions will prove but
dwindlings.

23. In winter time raise
little hills about your Arti-
chokes close to the leaves,
because they are tender;
and if any extream frosts
should happen, they might

B 4

other-

Arti-
chokes
from
frost.
See this in
Numb.
26. 58.

Musk-rose
to beare
late.

otherwise be in danger to perish.

23. If you cut away the old branches of a Muske-rose, leaving onely the shoots of the next year to bear; these shootes will bring forth musk-roses the next year, but after all other musk-rose trees. By *Mr. Hill.*

Roots in
their best
strength.

25. The roots of every tree and plant, are most full of sap when their tops or heads are most green and flourishing: and when the bark of the Tree will pill and loosen from the body, then will the rind also loosen from the root; and when the tops begin to wither or stand at a stay, then do the rootes likewise.

And

And therefore that common opinion, that rootes are best and of most force in Winter, is erroneous. So as if I should gather any roots, for the use of Physick or Surgery, I would gather them either at their first putting forth of leaves, or else between their first springing, and the springing up of their branches, when they begin to encline towards their flowring. By A. H.

26. If every evening you lay a great colewort or cabbage leaf upon the top of every Artichoke, this will defend the apple from the violence of the frost. By Goodman the Gardiner.

27. A branch of Box or Rose-

Artichokes
from
frost.

23. 58. 1

Flowers
or leaves
gilded and
growing.

Quare, of
linglasse
dissolved.

Rosemary will carry their leaves gilded a long time fair, notwithstanding the violence of rain, if you first moisten the leaves with the gum of Mastick, first dissolved in a hard egge according to art, and leafe-gold presently laid thereon. Do this in a Summers day, when all the dew is ascended, and when the Sun being hot, may presently harden the Mastick, and so bind down the gold fast unto it. *Quare*, if Myrrhe and Benjamin will not do the like, dissolved as before.

Flowers
candied as
they grow

28. Make gum-water as strong as for Inke, but make it with Rose-water; then wet any growing flower therewith, about ten of the clock

clock in a hot Summers
day, and when the Sun shi-
neth bright, bending the
flower so as you may dip it
all over therein, and then
shake the flower well; or
else you may wet the flow-
er with a soft callaver pen-
sil, then strew the fine sear-
ced powder of double refi-
ned sugar upon it: do this
with a little box or searce,
whose bottom consisteth of
an open lawn, and having al-
so a cover on the top, hold-
ing a paper under each
flower, to receive the sugar
that falleth by: and in three
houres it will candy, or har-
den upon it; and so you may
bid your friends after din-
ner to a growing banquet:
or else you may cut off these
flowers

ers so prepared, and dry them after in dishes two or three dayes in the sun, or by a fire, or in a stove; and so they will last six or eight weeks, happily longer, if they be kept in a place where the gum may not relent. You may do this also in Balme, Sage, or Borrage, as they grow.

A Garden
within
doors.

29. I hold it for a most delicate and pleasing thing to have a fair Gallery, great Chamber or other lodging, that openeth fully upon the East or West sun, to be inwardly garnished with sweet Hearbs and Flowers, yea and Fruit if it were possible. For the performance whereof, I have thought of these courses following.
First

First, you may have faire
sweet marjerom, basil, car-
nation, or rose-mary pots,
&c. to stand loosely upon
faire shelves, which pots
you may let down at your
pleasure in apt frames with
a pulley from your Cham-
ber window into your
Garden, or you may place
them upon shelves made
without the room, there to
receive the warme sun, or
temperate rain at your
pleasure, now and then
when you see cause. In eve-
ry window you may make
square frames either of lead
or of boards, well pitched
within: fill them with some
rich earth, and plant such
flowers or hearbs therein as
you like best; if hearbs, you
may

may keep them in the shape of green borders, or other forms. And if you plant them with Rosemary, you may maintain the same running up the transomes and movels of your windows. And in the shady places of the room, you may prove if such shady plants as do grow abroad out of the Sun, will not also grow there: as sweet Bryars, Bayes, Germander, &c. But you must often set open your Casements, especially in the day time, which would be also mary in number; because flowers delight and prosper best in the open aire. You may also hang in the roof, and about the sides of this room, small pom-

shape
other
plant
, you
same
fumes
win-
shady
a may
plants
ut of
grow
ayes,
t you
your
n the
d be
s be-
and
open
ag in
the
small
pom-

pompions or Cowcumbers,
pricked full of Barley, first
making holes for the Barley
(*quare*, what other seeds or
flowers will grow in them)
and these will be over-
grown with green spires, so
as the Pompion or Cow-
cumber will not appear.
And these are *Italian* fancies
hung up in their rooms to
keep the flies from their
Pictures: in Summer time,
your chimney may be trim-
ed with a fine bank of mosse,
which may be wrought in
works being placed in
earth, or with Orpin, or the
white flower called *Ever-
lasting*. And at either end,
and in the middest place
one of your flower or
Rosemary pots, which you
may

Barly
growing
without
earth.

may keep them in the shape of green borders, or other forms. And if you plant them with Rosemary, you may maintain the same running up the transomes and movels of your windows. And in the shady places of the room, you may prove if such shady plants as do grow abroad out of the Sun, will not also grow there: as sweet Bryars, Bayes, Germander, &c. But you must often set open your Casements, especially in the day time, which would be also many in number; because flowers delight and prosper best in the open aire. You may also hang in the roof, and about the sides of this room, small pom-

po
prio
mak
(qu
flow
and
grow
as t
cum
And
hun
keep
Pic
your
ed w
whic
work
earth
whit
lastin
and
one
Rose

pompions or Cowcumbers,
pricked full of Barley, first
making holes for the Barley
(*quare*, what other seeds or
flowers will grow in them)
and these will be over-
grown with green spires, so
as the Pompion or Cow-
cumber will not appear.
And these are *Italian* fancies
hung up in their rooms to
keep the flies from their
Pictures: in Summer time,
your chimney may be trim-
ed with a fine bank of mosse,
which may be wrought in
works: being placed in
earth, or with Orpin, or the
white flower called *Ever-
lasting*. And at either end,
and in the midst place
one of your flower or
Rosemary pots, which you
may

Barly
growing
withont
earth.

may once a week, or once every fortnight, expose now and then to the sunne and rain, if they will not grow by watering them with raine-water; or else, from platformes of lead over your windows, rain may descend by small pipes, and so be conveyed to the roots of your hearbs or flowers that grow in your windowes. These pipes would have holes in the sides, for so much of them as is within the earth, and also holes in the bottome, to let out the water when you please in great showers. And if you back the borders growing in your windowes with loose frames to take off and on, within the
inside

inside of your windows, the Sun will reflect very strongly from them upon your flowers and hearbs. You may also plant Vines without the walls, which being let in at some quarrels, may run about the sides of your windows, and all over the sealing of your rooms. So may you do with Apricot trees, or other Plum trees, spreading them against the sides of your windowes. I would have all the pots wherein any hearbs or flowers are planted, to have large loose squares in the sides; and the bottoms so made, as they might be taken out at ones pleasure, and fastned by little holes with wiers unto their pots,

C there

Pots for
flowers of
a good fa-
shion. See
this also
Num. 56.

thereby to give fresh earth when need is to the roots, and to remove the old and spent earth, and so in your windowes: See more of this in *Numb. 30.*

Roses or
Carnati-
ons in
winter.

30. To have Roses or Carnations growing in Winter, place them in a Room that may some way be kept warm, either with a dry fire, or with the steam of hot water conveyed by a pipe fastened to the cover of a pot, that is kept seething over some idle fire, now and then exposing them in a warm day, from twelve to two, in the Sun, or to the rain if it happen to rain; or if it rain not in convenient time, set your pots having holes in the bot-

bot-
ter,
I
Jac
have
wint
room
Glas
self,
bran
wher
spire
first
ers in
pots
room
to the
out a
the v
this
Gard
to gr
room

bottom in pans of rain water, and so moisten the roots.

I have known Master *Jacob* of the Glassehouse to have Carnations all the winter by the benefit of a room that was neare his Glassehouse fire; and I myself, by nipping off the branches of Carnations when they began first to spire, and so preventing the first bearing, have had flowers in Lent, by keeping the pots all night in a close room, and exposing them to the Sun in the day time, out at the windowes, when the wether was temperate: this may be added to the Garden (mentioned *Nu. 29.*) to grace it in winter, if the roome stand conveniently

Reviving
of Carna-
tions.

for the purpose.

31. You shall oftentimes preserve the life of a Carnation or Gilliflower growing in a pot, that is almost dead and withered, by breaking out the bottom of the pot, and covering the pot in good earth, and also the old stalks that spring from the roots; but every third or fourth year, it is good to slip and new set them.

Orchard
of dwarf
trees.

32. If you make an Orchard of dwarf-Trees, suffering none of them to grow above a yard high; then may you strain course Canvas over your Trees in the blooming time, especially in the nights and cold mornings, to defend them from the frosts: And this
Canvas

Canvas being such as Painters use, may after be sold with the losse onely of a penny upon the ell. You may use it onely for Apricots, and such like rare fruit whose blossoms are tender; or else to backward them after they be knit, if you would have them to beare late when all other Trees of that kind have done bearing. In this dwarf Orchard I would have the walks between the Trees, either paved with brick, or graveled, and the gravel born up with bricks, that the sunne might make a strong reflection upon the Trees, to make them bear the sooner. And to bring forth the better digested fruit, I

C 3 would

Vineyard
to plant,

would also have the plot so chosen out, that all easterly and northerly winds may be avoided by some defence. I would have it but a small Orchard; and if it were walled in, it were so much the better. Help this Orchard with the best artificial earths and waters that are. I think a Vineyard may thus be planted, to bring forth a full, rich, and ripe Grape: or if you could happen upon a square pit of a yard deep, whose banks are sloping, and whose earth have been philosophically prepared (as before *N^{um}. 10*) and that your Trees were bound sloping to the sides of your Orchard, and backed with boards, or lead, for re-

reflexion, that so your trees would prosper and beare most excellent fruit : And to keep your Trees low, when your stock is at such height as you would have it, nip off all the green buds when they come first forth, which you find in the top of the Tree, with your fingers; and so, as often as any appeare in the top, nip them off, and so they will spread, but not grow tall; even as by nipping off the side buds onely, you may make your Tree to grow streight and tall, without spreading, till you see cause: And thus with your fingers onely, and without any toole, you may keep your young Trees growing in

Trees
growing
either
high or
low.

what form you please.

Early fruit

33. To have early fruit, you must have an especial care to plant or graffe such fruits, as are the earliest of all other, and then adde all artificial helps thereto.

Old trees
recovered.

34. Two quarts of Oxeblood or Horse blood for want thereof, tempered with a hat full of Pidgeons dung, or so much as will make it up into a soft paste, is a most excellent substance to apply to the principal roots of any large tree, fastening the same about them, after the root of the Tree hath taken ayre a few dayes, first, by lying bare: and it will recover a Tree that is almost dead, and so likewise of a Vine. For this will

Vines re-
covered.

will
or
bloss
This
Tree
brua
Vine
May
Gar
3
fresh
not
old,
teen
have
then
ell
broad
high
tread
very
then
inche

will make a decaying Tree or Vine to put forth both blossoms and fruits afresh. This must be done to the Tree about the midst of *February*, but apply it to the Vine about the 3d or 4th of *March*. This is of *M. Nicholson Gardiner*.

35. Get a load or two of fresh Horse dung, such as is not above 8. or 10. dayes old, or not exceeding fourteen: lay it on a heap till it have gotten a great heat, and then make a bed thereof an ell long, and half a yard broad, and eighteen inches high, in some sunny place, treading every Lay down very hard as you lay it; then lay thereon three inches thick of fine black sifted

Ordering
of the
Musk-
Mellon.

sifted mold; prick in at every three or four inches distance a Muske mellon seed, which hath first been steeped twenty four hours in Milk: prick the top of your bed full of little forks of wood appearing some four or five inches above ground; upon these forks lay sticks, and upon the sticks so much straw in thicknesse, as may both keep out a reasonable showre of rain, and also the sun, and likewise defend the cold (some strain canvas sloopewise onely over their beds) let your seeds rest so untill they appeare above ground, which will commonly be in six or seven dayes. You must watch them carefully when they first

first appeare; for then you must give them an howers sunne in the morning, and another in the afternoon; then shall you have them shoot an inch and a halfe by the next morning; then strew more fine earth about each stalk of such plants as have shot highest, like a little hill to keep the Sun from the stalks: for if the Sunne catch them, they perish; and therefore you shall often see the leaves fresh, when the stalks wither. Heighten your hills, as you shall perceive the stalk to shoot higher and higher. The plants must remain till they have gotten four leaves, and then remove them, taking up earth and dung together

The shortest way is to buy plants and set them.

gether carefully about every root: make a hole fit for every of them good ground, placing them (if the ground serve) upon an highslope bank, which lyeth aptly for the morning sunne, if you may; let this bank be covered with field sand two inches thick all over, except neare about the plants (this ripeneth and enlargeth the fruit greatly) then cover each plant with a sugar pot, gilliflower pot, or such like, having a hole in the bottom; or else prick in two sticks acrosse, archwise, and upon them lay some great leaves to keep your plants from rain, sunne and cold. After they have been planted a day or two, you

you may give them two
houres sun in the morning,
and two in the evening, to
bring them forward; but,
till they have stood 14.
dayes, be sure to cover
them from 12. to 4. in the
afternoon every day, and
all night long. These pots
defend the cold, and keep
out all worms from spoyl-
ing your plants; and there-
fore are much better than
leaves. Note, that you must
defend them in this manner
in the day time, untill your
plants have gotten leaves
broad enough to cover
their stalks and roots, from
all injury of weather; and
then may you leave them
to the hot Sunne all the day
long.

If there be cause, you must with rain-water, water them now and then, but not wetting the leaves. And if by any exceeding cold, or moysture, your plants do not shoot forward sufficiently, but seem to stand at a stay, then take some blood and pidgeons dung tempered (as before in *Num.* 34.) apply the same to the roots of the young plant; leaving some earth betwixt the roots, and the same will make them to shoot out very speedily. Remember to plant three plants together in each place, being round, and a little deep, and of the bignesse of a round trencher. Now when they have shot out all their

their
shall
a kn
the f
what
time
cover
with
full
and
root,
shoot
course
Cow
where
great
lons.

W
as big
if you
the sh
them,
grow

their joynts (which you shall perceive when you see a knot at the very end of the shoot, which is somewhat before the flowring time) then some do use to cover every knot, or joynt, with a spade or shovel full of fine and rich earth; and thereby each knot will root, and put forth a new shoote (*quere*, of the same course in Pompions or Cowcumbers.) by means whereof you shall have great increase of Mellons.

Pompions
and Cow-
cumbers
multiplied

When your Mellons are as big as Tennis Balls, then if you nip off at a joynt, all the shoots that are beyond them, the Mellons will grow exceeding great; for then

Mellons
to grow
great.

then the sap doth not run any more at waste. But some hold, that you shall have greater Mellons though not so many, if you suffer their shoots to runne on without earthing the knots; and then, when you see your Mellons of the bignesse of Tennis balls (as before) then nip off at a joynt, all the shoots that are beyond the Mellons, but meddle not with the chief runner. This of Mr. *Nicholson* Gardiner. Lay your young Mellons upon Ridge-tiles, to keep them from the ground, and for reflection.

Early
straw-
berries.

36. Make a high bank, slopewise like a penthouse, that openeth to the Sun, and is by some means defended

fenc
win
ber
then
som
then
dry.
37
ches
upon
wood
withi
them
or to
see cau
38.
dung
to the
Carna
forwar
ing.
39.
ding t

fended from all hurtful winds: plant your Strawberries therein, and water them with the infusion of some apt dung, now and then, when the weather is dry.

37. Bow down the branches of Roses, having buds upon them, into a vessel of wood pitched, standing within the ground, to keep them long upon the stalk, or to prevent frosts if you see cause.

Roses to
bear late,
and from
frost.

38. *Quere*, What Pigeons dung and bloud, applyed to the rootes of Roses, or Carnations, will do, in the forwarding of their bearing.

Early Ro-
ses and
Carnati-
ons.

39. Plant Roses, according to the manner set
D down

Early
Roses.

down for Strawberries,
before (*Num.* 36.) to have
them before all others.

Carots,
parsneps,
and Tur-
neps kept
long.

40. Make a Lay of sand,
and a Lay of carot rootes,
cutting away the toppes close
to the root, with some of the
small ends of the carots; do
this in October or Novemb.
in dry weather: and about
the last of December where
there is no frost, unpack
them again; and if you
will then keep them longer,
you must pare off the shoot-
ing at the upper end of the
root, and then lay them in
sand. This out of *Gardiners*
Kitchin-Garden, printed
1599. So of Parsneps and Tur-
neps.

Roses and
flowers
backward.

41. *Quere*, If binding
the bark somewhat hard with

a

a packthred, or rather with Brawn-bands, will not keep roses, and other flowers and fruits, long from blowing, by staying the sap from rising.

Quære, of doing thus after the rose is new budded.

42. To have rootes prosper and grow great, you must trench your dung about the depth of your root which you would sow, and if the root once get into the dung, then it forketh, and gathereth *fibras*, whereas otherwise it will grow wholly into a long, round, and fair root, of Mr. *Andrew Hill*.

Roots long and great.

43. But if you desire to multiply your seed, not respecting the rootes, then mix your dung first well rotted with good mold,

Seeds to multiply.

and therein sow your seeds
and they will encrease much:
so as for seeds the dung must
lye in the top, and for rootes
in the bottom. By Mr. *Andrew
Hill.*

Large Ca-
rots, or
parsneps.

43. Gather your carot or
parsnep seeds, &c. from the
highest spring branches,
and out of some friends
Garden, where you may be
sure of the best; sow these
seeds about March, or A-
pril: and at drawing time
choose the fairest roots of
all other; cut off their tops
somewhat low, and set
them againe, and then let
them seed the next yeare;
then take the feedes from
the highest toppes and sow
them, and so shall you have
most faire and large rootes.

This

Th
hor

far
till
from
ers,
tho
joy
the
ced
pap
clo
as b
hole
in y
thes
faile
the
ved
thete
mile
secre

This of Mr. *Hunt*, the good horseman.

44. Take off the tops as far as the green goeth, viz. till you come to the wood, from Carnation, Gilliflowers, &c. slit them upward thorough the nethermost joynt, thrusting between the joynts some fine searced earth, made first into pap; and with the same pap close the ends round about as big as a Walnut: make holes in your pots, and put in your tops so earthed; these do seldome or never faile. By Mistris *Hill*. Also, the old root is here preserved, and you may carry these tops thus earthed 100. miles in a box. *Quare*, if this secret will not also extend

A new planting of Carnations, wall-flowers, & stock gilliflowers.

Plants to carry far.

D3 to

to stock Gilliflowers, Wallflowers, &c.

Branches
to root.

45. Cut off a bough from any tree; and two inches from the bottom, take away the bark round about, prick it into the ground, and it will grow. *Quere.*

To kill
Wormes,

46. In the end of February or March, wet the ground first, and about eight or nine of the clock at night, by candle-light, gather up all the Wormes in dishes, and so you may destroy them.

Rich mold

47. A Rich mold for a Garden: See among the Trees. *Numb. 29.*

When to
set or sow.

48. Set or sow Kernels in November, Nuts in February, stones of fruit in March, all in the increase
of

of the Moon.

49. *Quare*, Of grafting roses, the splicing way, and so of thyme, rosemary, hyssope, &c. to be grafted in this manner, either one upon another, or grafting them upon the boughes or branches of trees, if happily they will take.

One plant upon another, or upon a tree.

50. Whether the colour, sent, or tast, may be altered in a Flower or Hearb, by Art, see the Title, *Trees and Plants*, Num. 90.

Colour, sent, or taste of a flower altered.

51. Instead of privy hedges about a quarter, I commend a Fence made with lath or sticks, thinly placed, and after graced with dwarf apple, and plumme Trees, spread abroad upon the stick.

Fence of fruit trees.

D 4 52. When

White-
thorn
hedge.

52. When you would have a strong and speedy White-thorne hedge about your garden, set your plant high and sloping, and not flat, after the common manner. Prick in the cuttings, with the slope side downward, that the raine may not get in between the Wood and the Bark. Weed these hedges twice every yeare, and as the sprowts do grow of some length, let them be platted or brayded upward from the ditch; defend them from Cattel with a dry or dead hedge.

Carnation
seed to ga-
ther.

53. Let Carnations or Gilliflowers shed their leaves, and leave the cods standing upon the root till

till the end of October, viz. so long as you may for the danger of frost: then cut off the stems with the cuds upon them; stick them upright in some dry place in an upper roome, and so let them rest untill the Spring, then sow them. Your Carnation seed will prove a faire large pink, and bear in Carnation time; by S.

54. Your Coleflower seed will not ripen till Michaelmas, or a week after; let it stand so long or longer, if you feare not frost, before you gather the seeds, which grow in yellow cups; and being ripe, are also yellow themselves.

Be sure you gather the cups before the seedes be shed;

Coleflower seed to gather & to plant.

Coleflow-
er to be ar-
late.

shed; but these seeds with their cups or cods in a box, but cover not the box, and keep the box in some place from the frost: prick them in about the full of the Moon in April, when cold weather is spent: remove them when they have gotten four leaves, and in the full of the Moon in any case. Remove some of them in several moneths, and so you may save them growing with Coleflowers till Christmas. Your ground cannot be too rich for them; the best removing is not till June and July, and those of least growth, are best to remove late, to beare in Winter. Cover each Coleflower in frosty weather,

ther
of the
in tw
den p
cold g
sun sh
55
Carna
way,
Trees
branc
flowe
which
enoug
56
on po
double
usual
ranks
the big
each
from
midst

ther, every night with two of their great leaves, fastned in two places, with two wooden pricks. Do this also in cold gloomy dayes, when the sun shineth not.

55. Graft the branches of Carnations the splicing way, as in small twigges of Trees, placing upon each branch a several coloured flower, but let the branches which you graft, be woody enough. By S.

Divers
carnations
in one
root.

56. Cause large Carnation pots to be made, viz. double in bignesse to the usual pots, let them have ranks of sloping holes, of the bignesse of ones finger, each rank one inch distant from another. Set in the midst of the pot a Carnation,

Stately
pots for
carnations
As before
Num. 29.

Birds,
beasts,
pyramides
&c. to
grow
speedily.

tion, or a Lilly, and in every of the holes, a plant of thyme or hyfop; keep the thyme or hyfop as it groweth, even with clipping, or in the forme of frets or borders, and set these pots upon faire pillars in your Garden, to make a beautiful shew. Also, you may either of stone or wood, make piramides, losinges, circles, pentagons, or any forme of beast or fowle, in wood, or burnt clay, full of slope holes (as before) in Gilliflower pots; these being planted with hearbes, will very speedily grow greene, according to the forme they are planted in: And in this manner may you in two yeares space, make a
high

high
role
they
some
the
and
mea
bord
woo
ced
slope
to so
roug
after
ding
der,
settle
your
fusio
earth
earth
spend
will d

high pyramid of thyme, or rosemary. In hot weather they would be shaded with some strained canvas from the sun, * and watered now and then by some artificial means. Also, a fret or border may be cut out in wood or lead, and after placed in a Garden when the hyssop or thyme sides are grown to some height to be let thorough the cuts, and alwayes after kept by clipping, according to the work of the border, or fret: let the earth settle well before you sow your seeds; water with an infusion of dung, or good earth, because otherwise the earth within your molds will spend, and then your plants will decay.

57. Sow

* See after
in Num. 84

Delicate
frets or
borders.

The wood
may be
laid in
some oyle
colour.

Earth
strengthened.

To sow
Anniseeds
in England

57. Sow English Anni-
seeds when the Moon is at
the full in February, or any
time between the full and
the change: if frosts will
not suffer you to take the
full Moon, hatch them in-
to the ground, with a rake
stricken thick upon them:
then strew new hors-dung
thinly upon the ground,
to defend the seedes from
the frost. These will ri-
pen about *Bartholomewtide*;
then respecting the Moon
as before, sow againe, and
these seeds will be ripe soo-
ner than those which were
sowen in February. These
seeds will also come up
well, being self-sowen, only
break up the ground a-
bout them when they be-
gin

gin t
whic
Febr
Mich
crum
then
sow,
it ma
mello
black
is best
rich d
by S.

58.
your A
upon
dung,
and so
ter: By

59.
Febru
dayes
farthest

gin to ripen. That ground which you would sow in February, breake up about Michaelmas; let it lye and crumble all the Winter: then when you meane to sow, stir it up againe, that it may be mellow; for, the mellowe the better. A black rich mellow ground is best, and they like well in a rich dunged ground: Proved by S.

58. Having well earthed your Artichocks, then strew upon them some fresh horfdung, one inch in thicknesse, and so leave them all the winter: By 23.56.

Artichocks
frō frosts.

59. Sow Onion seeds in February, within eight dayes after the full at the farthest < but the nearer the full

Oniō seeds
ordered.

full, the better, so all will go to seed, or head, and not grow to scallions: after you have sowed them, cover them as you did your Annis seeds, before in *Num.* 57. By S.

Early and
late Pea-
cods.

60. Sow the early Pease as near Midsommer as the Moon will suffer, if you would have them come about six weeks after Michaelmas: but if you would have them ripe in May, then sow them in the beginning of September, somewhat before or after, as the Moon will give you leave: at the full is good, or three dayes before the full, and till eight dayes after the full, is also good: these will be ripe in May.

Make

Mal
inch
whe
let t
low
(nun
bear
as th
cove
with
halfe
and
plant
they
the
east,
or w
ring t
powd
been
quor
by S.
61

Make your holes about one inch and a halfe deepe; wherein you set your pease; let the ground be rich, mellow, and ordered *as before*, (*numb. 57.*) In Annis seeds, beare them up with stickes, as they do the Garden-pease; cover them after they be set with new horsdung about halfe an inch thick all over; and (if you may possibly) plant them so, as that they may be defended from the North, and North-east, by reason of some hedge or wall. *Quere*, of covering them with unsleakt lime powdered, after they have been steeped in some apt liquor a convenient time; by S.

61. Sow Coliander seeds

E

in

Colianders
to sow.

in February, respecting the Moon as in Annis seedes, (*Num.* 57.) but they need no dunging: By S.

Sap of Briony, to gather.

62. In April make a deep overthwart cut or gash into a Briony root, taking away the earth first from it; put in a Goose-quil a little under the slit, sloping the quil at the end which you thrust into the root: but first make a hole with your knife to get in the quil, and so you may gather great store of the water of Briony, placing a Receiver under the quil; By S.

Roses to beare late.

63. *Quare*, If one may not prevent the early budding of the Rose, by cross-hacking the bark (as in trees to kill mosse, or to stay

stay their sap from rising.)

65. You may multiply many rootes from a province rose, and the double musk-rose, (*quare*, of Carnations) if you buy a grafted rose tree, that hath gotten many sprowts from the place grafted, and setting the root so as the body may lye sloping near the earth: then lay as many of the branches as you may conveniently into the earth, loosning every slip a little from the body, and pricking with an aule about the joynt that is next the slip, from whence many sprowts will issue. And thus may you have great store of Province roses without grafting in the bud,

Roses and
carnations
multiplied

because each of them standeth upon his owne roote; whereas the bud is maintained from one Roote, which also maintaineth many other branches. *By S. See before in numb. 53.*

Good
seeds to
know.

65. Put some of your seeds in a sawcer of faire water, set it a while upon a Chafingdish of Coales; and if they be good, they will sprout in a short time, else not.

Seeds to
sprout
speedily.

66. *Quare,* In what time seeds may be made to grow in earth, moystened with warme water now and then, and the same placed in a warme roome, over a Fornace, with a small temperate heate under the same.

67. Re-

6
stock
is a l
too
prese
daye
mov
the
barre
wise
new
again
once
chan
full M
after
set
and
bring
but
ers o
may
so,

67. Remove a Plant of stock gilliflowers when it is a little woodded, and not too greene, and water it presently; do this three dayes after the full, and remove it twice more before the change. Do this in barren ground, and likewise three dayes after the new full Moone, remove againe; and then remove once more before the change: Then at the third full Moon, *viz.* eight dayes after, remove againe, and set it in very rich ground, and this will make it to bring forth a double flower; but if your stock-gilliflowers once spindle, then you may not remove them. Also, you must shade your

Single
flowers
doubled.

E 3 plant

Tulipee
double.

plant with boughs for three or four dayes after the first removing; and so of Pinks, Roses, Daylies, Featherfew, &c. that grow single with long standing. In removing, breake not the least root. Make Tulipees double in this manner. Some think by cutting them at every full Moone before they beare, to make them at length to beare double.

Num. 71.

Missetoe
to finde.

68. By sitting upon a hill late in an evening, near a Wood, in a few nights a fire-drake will appeare; marke where it lighteth, and there you shall finde an Oake with Missetoe therein, at the Root whereof there is a Misset-child, where-

Missetchild

when
are co
credi

69
at the
when
each
when
hang
by be
warm
not
the
keep
our
bout
bunc
stock
grew
bunc
be tr
7
or n

whereof many strange things
are conceived. *Beati qui non
crediderunt.*

69. Gather your Grapes
at the full of the Moon, and
when they are full ripe, slip
each bunch from the stock
whereupon it grew, and
hang those bunches along
by beames, in the rooffe of a
warme chamber, that doth
not open to the East, or to
the North, and these will
keepe plump and fresh till
our Lady day, or therea-
bout: or else with every
bunch, cut off some of the
stock whereupon the stalk
grew, and then hang up the
bunches. Both these wayes
be true; By S.

70. Make a little square
or round hole in a Tree, or

E 4 in

Grapes
kept long.
See after
in Num. 82

Flowers in
Trees.

in some great arme thereof, of halfe an inch, or an inch deep, fill it with earth, sow therein some Rosemary seeds, Wall-flower, Carnation, or other seeds; and these will grow first in the earth, and after root in the sap of the Trees, and seem in time as if they were grafed.

Stock gilliflowers to continue.

71. Remove both double and single stock-gilliflowers, when they are halfe a foot high, and then they will stand six or seaven years: whereas otherwise they will decay very speedily: *See before, Numb. 67.*

To remove rooted plants.

72. If you remove any rooted plants of Hearbe or flower, though it be somewhat forward in the Summer,

mer,
even
past,
ly, a
dange
of th
But i
Earth
ly, fo
the le
for th
the Pl
This
great
other
by S.
73
they
soone
give
fourth
the cl
have

mer, so as you do it in the evening, after the heat is past, and plant it presently, and water it, there is no danger of the parching heat of the sunne the next day. But in any case heave up the Earth with the Root carefully, so as you do not breake the least sprigge of any root; for then the sap goeth out of the Plant, and it perisheth. This way you may recover great Gilliflower roots, and others, without danger; by S.

73. Cut your Roses after they have done bearing, so soone as the Moone will give you leave, *viz.* the fourth, fifth, or sixth day after the change, and so you shall have store of Roles againe about

Roses to
bear twice.

Hedge and
Arbour
when to
cut.

Early
Peascods.

Gilder-
land roses.

about Michaelmas, or after. Take heed you cut no branch of a Rose so low, as that you leave no leading branches upon it: for that will hinder the bearing of the Roses exceedingly. It is also good in the after-said dayes after the change, to cut any Hedge, Arbour, &c. to make it grow the better: By S.

74. If you would have Peascods before all men, sow the early pease in August, three dayes before the full Moon, or within six dayes after, and these will come very early; By S.

75. How to plant the Gelderland rose, see among *Trees and Plants, Numb. 119.*

76. How

76.
seeds,
seedes
plump
Numb.

77.
before
Radish
under
somm
Spyna
to gro
Prove
diner.

78.
and
grow
Tomki

79.
der, a
before
teth
fowle,

76. How to have Onion seeds, Annis seeds, and other seedes, to keepe full and plump, see among *Trees*: Numb. 135.

Seeds full
& plump.

77. Sow at every wane before Midsommer, to have Radishes unseeded, and one under another; but at Midsommer wane sowe Radish, Spynage, &c. but once, to grow till winter unseeded; Proved by *Tomkins* the Gardiner.

Radish &
spynage.

78. The double Piony, and Flowerdeluce, will grow of their own seed. By *Tomkins*.

Piony and
Flower-
deluce.

79. Limebeaten to powder, and mixed with corne before it be sown, preventeth Rookes, and other fowle, from devouring the same.

Seeds frō
devouring

same. By my Cousin *Matthews* of *Wales*; *Quare*, If it do not also help to enrich.

Grapes
kept long.
Prove this
in cherries,
clusters of
raisins, figs

80. Gather your Grapes, *as before*, *num. 69.* dry them in a stove, till the faint water be spent, and so you may keep them all the yeare for your table. *Quare*, If they will not plump up againe at any time in warm water. *Quare*, of drying all manner of apples, plummes, pearces, &c. this way, for lasting. *Before num. 69.*

Strawber-
ries large.

81. As soone as your Strawberries have done bearing, cut them down to the ground, and as often as they spire, crop them, till towards the Spring, when you would have them to proceed towards bearing :
now

now
them
of dr
of I
them
there
berrie
two i
as I
Enric
way.
82
mides
beasts
or le
with
num.
a lon
Lead
ing fi
top;
dred u
vers

now and then as you cut them, strew the fine powder of dryed Cow-dung (*quare* of Pidgeons dung) upon them, and water them when there is cause. Field strawberries, this way, will grow two inches about in bignesse, as I am credibly enformed. Enrich Carnation pots this way.

*After in
Num. 85.*

82. To water your pyramides, pentagons, globes, beasts, &c. made of wood, or lead, and overgrowne with hearbes, *as before in num. 56.* let there be placed a long and large pipe of Lead, or tinne plate, reaching from the bottome to the top; let the bottome be sordred up, and let it have divers holes in the sides, at a
rea-

Watering
artificial.

reasonable distance : then have an exceeding large funnel of tin plate , to let in to the pipe at your pleasure to receive so much raine as will water the same sufficiently ; and when it raineth not , you may also water thereby with some rain-water kept of purpose.

Arbour
aloft.

83. *Quere*, If Pompions planted in large pots , will not grow and beare fruit : for then you may have an Arbour of them in an open tarras , leades, or gutter, having a frame to support the fruit. Enrich the earth , as before , *Num.* 83. now and then , to nourish the plant the better.

Musk-
Mellon to
prosper.

84. *Quere*, If Musk-mellons will not grow , and bear

beare
a Lea
will
them
frosts
strein
the
put
where
these
rain.

85
they a
apt t
they
when
done
excell
happe
for lo
Roses
have
then l

beare in such pots , for so in a Leads or tarras , the sunne will shine strongly upon them ; and you may defend frosts and cold winds by streining of canvas : water the pots with rain-water put into other pannes , wherein you may place these pots when you want rain.

85. Cut your Roses when they are ready to bud in an apt time of the Moon , and they will begin to bud , when other Roses have done bearing : this is an excellent secret , if frosts happen in budding time : for so may you have store of Roses , when others shall have few or none , and may then be sold at a high rate.

This

Roses late.

This I proved the 18th. of March 1606. being a few dayes after the change, upon divers standards at *Bednal-green*, being extreemely nipped with frosts, in budding time; and many of them did yeeld me great store of Roses, when the rest of my Garden did in a manner fail.

Store of
Roses.

86. Cut your Rose-standards in the twelve dayes, and not before: so they will beare exceeding well. *Proved often by Garret the Apothecary, and Pigot the Gardener.*

Flowers
from frost.

87. Towards Winter, new earth your Gilliflowers, Carnations, and such other flowers as you would defend from the violence of

of V
car
rom
ving
tome
neith
nor
pierc
this t
the d
Wint

88

ches
found
in st
them

of Winter; then whelme
carnation pots that are bot-
tomlesse upon them, or ha-
ving a great hole in the bot-
tome: and by this meanes,
neither the sharp windes,
nor the frost, can easily
pierce to their roots. I hold
this to be a good course for
the defence of Artichocks in
Winter.

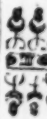
Artichoks
from frost.

88. You may keep bun-
ches of Grapes that are
sound and well gathered,
in stone pots, covering
them carefully with sand.

Grapes
kept.

TO choose ground for a Hop-Garden, you must be sure it be not a moorish or wet soyle (though such perhaps may content a wild Hop) but a dry ground, if it be rich, mellow and gentle, is absolutely best. Yet a light mold (though never so rich) is unapt for this purpose, for the heaviest ground will bear the greatest weight of Hops. Place your Garden so as the Sun may have free access to it, either all day, or warmest part of the day. It must be guarded also from the wind, either naturally defended by hills, which is best; or artificially by Trees: but your Trees must stand aloofe, lest the shadow of them reach the Hops, or drop wet upon them, which will destroy all. About the end of *March*, or beginning of *April*, take your roots from some Garden where they are yearly cut, and where the hills are raised high (for there the roots will be greatest) let each root be nine or ten inches long, let there be three joynts in every root, and of the last year's springing; but be sure no wild hops cumber the ground, which cannot be distinguished by the root, but by the fruit, or stalk.

Se-



Seco

of

have
cayin

2.

enrich
of to
amon

3,4,5.

3.



Secrets in the ordering of Trees and Plants.



Dogs and cats
applied to
the roots of
trees before
the sap rise,
have recovered many old de-
caying trees, shred them.

2. Divers wayes for the
enriching of a ground, where-
of to make an Orchard, see
among *Flowers*, *Numb.* 1,2,
3,4,5.

3. Gravelly ground is to
F 2 be

Dogs and
cats to the
roots.

Rich
ground.

Ground
enriched.

Box tree
planted.

be dunged with chalk, and
chalky with gravel, for lack
of dung. T. T.

4. Strip away the leaves
from the boxen flippe, and
winde not the stemme, but
set it whole without wind-
ing. T. T.

Bayesto
plant.

5. Every slip of a bay tree
will grow: strip off the
great leaves, and set them
in March, when the sappe
beginneth to rise.

Eldern to
plant.

6. Every plant of an El-
dern will grow. T. T.

Ground
enriched.

7. Sand enricheth a clay
ground, and clay a sandy
ground.

Poplar to
grow.

8. Every slip of the Poplar
tree will grow.

Treesto
bush in
the top.

9. All Trees which you
would have to grow thick
at the top, and to bush
there

th
A
in
ye
ber
Feb
in
ry
Tre
Feb
I
ever
nex
five
ever
ofte
ling
Mar
I
Nov

there, cut or proin them in *May*: for they spring more in *June* and *July*, than all the year before or after.

10. Plant Cheries in *October*, *November*, *January* and *February*. T. T.

Cheries
when to
plant.

11. Plant Quince Trees in *October*, *November*, *February* and *March*. T. T.

Quinces
when to
plant.

12. Set Hasels and Peare Trees in *October*, *November*, *February* and *March*. T. T.

Hasels and
Pear trees
when to
plant.

13. Set Apple cornels evermore the end that is next the root downward, five fingers breadth between every cornel; moysten them often with water by sprinkling, and set the cornels in *March*. T. T.

Apple
cornels
set.

14. Set Plumstones in *November*, six or eight inches

Plum-
stones set.

Pine apple
cornels set.

ches deep in the earth. T. T.

15. Set the Pine-apple cornel (first steeped in water three dayes) in *October*, *November*, *February*, and *March*, four inches deep.

Peach
stones set.

16. Set Peach-stones the sharp end downward, in *November*, four or five inches deep. T. T.

Springs &
Plants set.

17. Set springs and plants in harvest.

Branches
to root
in the
ground.

18. If a Plant put forth many stalkes or branches from the root, and you would have each branch to root, then bear up the earth about them to some reasonable height, either with tiles or brickbats; and in that earth, every branch will root. (*Quere*, if your branch will root at any part

part but in a joynt , about
the which also , with a great
aule you must pricke many
holes even to the wood ,)
This is a necessary secret in
all such plants as be straight
and stiffe , and not apt to
bow , or to be laid along
within the earth. By Mr.
Pointer.

19. How to recover an
old decaying tree or Vine ,
with blood , and pigeons
dung, see among the *Flowers* ,
Numb. 34.

Old tree
or vine
recovered.

20. An Orchard of
dwarf-trees, that may be
defended from all frosts , see
among the *Flowers* , Numb.
32.

Orchard
of dwarf-
trees.

21. How to have early
fruit, see among the *Flowers* ,
Numb. 33.

Early fruit

Fruit
growing
long.

Blossoms
to frosts.

22. Plant Dwarfed Trees, and when the fruit is almost ripe, bow down their branches with their fruit upon them, into great earthen pots, or pitched tubs, either with bottomes, or without bottomes, the pots or tubs standing in the Earth; then cover them with boards and earth from the sun, and the sap of the Tree will keep them growing a long time, as I suppose. Prove this in greene fruit, ripe fruit, and almost ripe fruit; also in the blooming time, if you feare frosts bow downe the branches with the blossoms, as before to defend them in *May*, from the injury of the weather: and by this help you may

of

may ha
others

23.
thorou
ber, cl
like to
basket
when t
cut off
the bash
abroad
is warm
in cold
venient
in plan
&c.

24.
with a
about
Trees;
tide, p
the hol
earth,

may happily have fruit, when others shall want.

23. Put a Vine branch thorough a basket in *December*, chuse such a one as is like to beare grapes; fill the basket with earth, and when the Grapes are ripe, cut off the branch under the basket: keep the basket abroad, whil'ft the weather is warme; and within doors in cold weather, in a convenient place: Prove this in plummes and cherries, &c.

Grapes
growing
long upon
the Vine.

Plums and
Cherries
growing
long.

24. Make divers holes with a croe of iron, round about the bodies of your Trees; and about Alhallontide, pour Oxe blood into the holes, cover them with earth, and this will make your

Trees to
prosper.

Apricots
to prosper.

your trees to prosper well.
Probatum in Apricot trees,
By Mr. *Andr. Hill*. If you
do this at the Spring, the
smell of the blood will of-
fend you; and therefore
this practice is best for the
Winter season.

Speedy
woods.

25. Plant the shoots of
Sallow, Willow, Alder, and
of all swift growing trees,
being of seven yeares
growth, sloping off both
the ends one way, and lay-
ing the sloaped ends to-
wards the ground, let them
be of the length of a billet,
bury them a reasonable
depth in the ground, and
they will put forth seven
or eight branches, each of
which will become a tree in
a short time. I take moyst
grounds

grou
purpo
have
wood
26
of a t
the F
27
dung
wash
so hig
once
and i
from
conies
same
canke
28
crust
and
make
chard
foot

grounds to be best for this purpose: thus you may have speedy growing woods.

26. To make any branch of a tree to root, see among the *Flowers*, numb. 45.

Branches
to root.

27. Mixe green Cowdung and urine together, wash the trees with a brush so high as you think meet, once in two or three months, and it will keep the trees from barking with beasts, conies, &c. and the same doth also destroy the canker.

Trees frō
Barking
or canker.

28. Take of the rich crust of one acre of ground, and therewith you may make any Garden, or Orchard ground, that is but a foot deep in goodnesse, of what

Rich mold
for Or-
chard or
Garden.

what depth you please to make the rootes of your trees to prosper the better.

Depth for
trees.

29. In high grounds and sandy, set Trees deepe: in low grounds, and watry, plant them shallow; the shallower the better. By *Master Hill*. But by *Taverner*, you must set your Trees so, that the rootes may spread in the upper crust, which is the fruitful part of the earth; This crust in some grounds is two foot; in some three foot; in some one foot; and in some but halfe a foot deep: see the reason more at large, in his book, page 34.

Proining
of trees.

30. Lop, top, and proin all Trees in *January*, in the wane of the Moone, and pare

of
pare t
so sha
stock t

31.
that an
bruary
crease

32
plant,
proin,
trees,
nuts o
frosty
the w
North
the be
such a
but wi

3
three i
may b
34
white

pare them over in *March* :
so shall the bark cover his
stock the sooner.

31. Slit the bark of all trees
that are bark-bound, in *Fe-*
bruary, or *March*, in the en-
crease of the Moon.

Trees
bark-
bound;
helped.

32. Refuse to grasse,
plant, remove, lop, top,
proin, to slit the barks of
trees, or set or sow cornels,
nuts or stones, in weather
frosty or watry, and when
the wind shall be East or
North, or North-east. Yea,
the best Oake felled under
such a winde, will prove
but wind-shaken timber.

Ill wea-
ther for
Orchard
works.

33. Small Crabstock of
three inches about, or lesse,
may be grafted.

Oak when
not to be
felled.

Bignesse of
crabstock.

34. Peare stocke, and
white thorne stockes of the
same

Bignesse of
Pear stock
and white
thorne.

same scantling, all of them about the length of twelve or twenty four inches.

Bignesse of
wild chery
stock.

35. Wild cherry stocks, three, four, or five foot long, and three inches about, little more, or lesse.

White
plum-
stocks.

36. White plum-stocks would be of the same bignesse.

When a
stock is to
be grafted.

37. When the stock is able to put forth in one yeare a shoot of a yard long, then is it of strength sufficient to bear a Cions; for then it sheweth to like the ground well; otherwise, it will never prove a fair tree.

White
thorne no
stock for
peare or
warden;
good for a
medlar.

38. A Peare or Warden grafted upon a white thorne, will be small, hard, cap-pard, and spotted; but a Medlar may well be grafted

fed u
vern

39
trees
prove
verne

40
Wall
Taver

Rules
fing

41.

close t
bottom
for the
market
Hill.

42.
June u

fed upon a white thorne. *Taverner.*

39. The suckers of Quince trees, and Filberds, will prove well being planted. *Taverner.*

Suckers
planted.

40. For Chestnuts and Wallnuts, set the nuts only. *Taverner.*

Nuts set.

Rules for inoculation, or grafting in the bud.

41. **I**F you graft in the bud, be careful to close the same well in the bottome of the scocheon; for there the sap riseth that maketh it to take. By *Andr. Hill.*

1 Close
well in the
bottom.

42. From the eight of *June* untill the 24 is the best time

2 Time of
grafting.

time to graft in the bud in plums and cherries, but especially in Apricots; but the surest rule is to do this work when you find the bark to come easily from the body,

3 Instru-
ment to
graft with.

43. Two parts of three in a Goose-quill taken away in breadth, is an apt tool to take off a bud withall, without danger of hurting the bud. By Master *Pointer*. Some commend a tool of Ivory; some do only slip off the bud and the bark together.

4 Losenge-
wise.

44. Grafting, by taking off a bud losenge-wise, and setting the same in another like place upon a stock, is good. By Master *Pointer*. This is done at such time,
as

as is fit to graft in the cions.

45. When your bud takes, then in March after, cut off all that groweth above it, stripping away all the buds that put forth: and that which remaineth serveth to leade up the branch of the bud to keepe it straight, and to defend it from breaking with the wind.

What to do when the bud taketh.

46. If you graft two or three buds upon one tree, and they all do take, maintain only the lowest, and preserve and strengthen the same with some neither branch, as before in *num* 45.

The lowest bud maintained.

47. A Cherry prospereth well upon a Plumme stock; but not *e contra*: and there-

A cherry upon a plum-tree.

G fore,

fore, if you graft a Cherry in the bud upon a branch, or bough, of a Plumtree that doth beare, you may make the same Tree to beare both Plums and Cherries. *Proved by Mr. Hill.*

8 Grafting
compasses.

48. A pair of Compasses made flat at the ends, and sharp with edges, is an apt instrument to cut away the bark for inoculation, both for a true breadth and distance all at once. And so likewise with the same you may take off the bud, truly to fit the same place again in the stock; some Compasses are made flat at one end, and sharp at the other,

9 Gelly
preserved
in the
stock.

49. You must have care in this grafting, not to hurt or bruise the gelly next the stock

stock which must minister sap to your bud.

50. Also when you have taken off your bud, clip the sides of the bark whereon the bud standeth, with a pair of Scissors, very even, in a square form; or rather somewhat longer than broad: for if you cut the Bark at the ends with a knife, laying the inside upon any board, you will hurt the gelly in the inside, and then the bud will never take.

10 Gelly
in the bud
preserved.

51. Make the place ready for inoculation, and remove not your bud before you mean to place it, for taking of too much ayre.

11 Bud to
take no
ayre.

52. When you have cut down the bark on either
G 2 side,

12 How to
slit the
bark.

side, and likewise at the top, leave the bottome of the bark whole, and then slip down the bark; and between the barke and the Tree, put in the bud, and bind the loose barke of the Tree upon your bud, and by this meanes your grafting will take more certainly. The lesser your slit is, and the closer that your bud fitteth the slit, it is the likelier to take.

13 What
buds are
best.

53. Take off your bud from a sprig of the last years shoot, for that is best for this purpose; By Mr. Andr. Hill.

14 How to
slit the
bark,

54. Make an overthwart cut at the bottome, and then begin your slit upward, putting up your bud from
the

the
clo
Th
mo
net
dow

5

ter
tool
graf
bark
Poin
sap

5
wife
ons
is
that

the bottome of your slit,
closing well at the bottome;
This is contrary to the com-
mon courſe, which begin-
neth at the top, with a ſlit
downward.

Grafting of a Cions.

55. **A** Tool of Ebony, is Grafting
tool. or Box, is bet-
ter to open the bark than a
toole of Iron, if you would
graft a cions betweene the
bark and the tree. By Master
Pointer: for *Mars* tainteth the
ſap preſently.

56. Grafting whipſtocke
wiſe, and letting in the ci-
ons into the ſtock by a ſlit,
is good for young Trees,
that ſpring upon ſtones, or
pip-

is Splicing
way.

pippins, being of three or foure yeares growth, and not above. Some call this the splicing way.

³ Cleaving
the body.

57. Grafting upon a old tree, by cutting off the head, and one inch from the center by striking in a small Iron wedge, and as it cleaveth by following the same with your knife; and so on either side, placing of a cions, sap to sap; this is a way of grafting used by Master Pointer of Twickenham.

⁴ Low
grafting.

58. Graft within a foot of the ground, if you would have the fruit to grow low, and easie to be gathered; and this is also thought a fit way to make your cions to take, because the sap riseth speedily to the cions.

59. Graft

59. Graft your cions on that side the stock, where it may take least hurt with the south-west wind (because it is the most common, and the most violent wind that bloweth in the spring, and summer:) so as that wind may blow it to the stock, and not from the stock.

5 On which side to graft.

60. If you would have faire and kindly Cherry trees, set the stones of Cherries, of the same kind as your bud or cions is of, and at three or foure yeares, you may graft thereon, according to the manner spoken of before, in Numb. 57. viz. great Cherries, upon stocks that carry great cherries.

6 How to have large Cherries.

91. Some think it good,

7 What cions is best

G 4 that

pippins, being of three or foure yeares growth, and not above. Some call this the splicing way.

³ Cleaving
the body.

57. Grafting upon a old tree, by cutting off the head, and one inch from the center by striking in a small Iron wedge, and as it cleaveth by following the same with your knife; and so on either side, placing of a cions, sap to sap; this is a way of grafting used by Master Pointer of Twickenham.

⁴ Low
grafting.

58. Graft within a foot of the ground, if you would have the fruit to grow low, and easie to be gathered; and this is also thought a fit way to make your cions to take, because the sap riseth speedily to the cions.

59. Graft

59. Graft your cions on that side the stock, where it may take least hurt with the south-west wind (because it is the most common, and the most violent wind that bloweth in the spring, and summer:) so as that wind may blow it to the stock, and not from the stock.

5 On which side to graft.

60. If you would have faire and kindly Cherry trees, set the stones of Cherries, of the same kind as your bud or cions is of, and at three or foure yeares, you may graft thereon, according to the manner spoken of before, in Numb. 57. viz. great Cherries, upon stocks that carry great cherries.

6 How to have large Cherries.

91. Some think it good,

G 4

that

7 What cions is best

that your cions have some of the former years shoot with it, that it may be the stronger to graft, and abide to be put close into the stock; and perhaps it will forward the same in bearing.

8 Cions
put in
close.

62. It is the best way, to put in your cions in the grafting as close and straight as you may: neither are you here to fear the pinching of the stocke, unlesse it be where you graft in a deep cleft of a large body.

9 The cions made the stock.

63. So likewise you may graft upon a bearing bough of an Apple tree, a contrary Apple; and when that cions is grown great enough to receive another graft, you may graft a contrary fruit thereon; but an Apple cions doth

doth not agree with a Peare stocke, (not *e contra*) nor a Plumme upon an Apple or peare stock, neither will any Cions of a Fruit Tree take upon an Elme stocke; proved by Master Hill.

Upon what stock to graft.

64. A Quince may well be grafted upon a Medlar stock: and a Medlar will grow, but not prosper so well upon a Quince stocke, because the Cions will outgrow the stock; proved by Master Hill.

10 Quinces upon a Medlar.

65. Unlesse the uttermost rind or barke of your stocke be very gentle and thin, it is best to slit the same along: but hurt not the innermost barke when you graft between the bark and the tree. By Mr. An. Hill.

11 Bark when to slit.

66. Be-

12 Preparing the cions.

66. Before you graft your cions, take away a little of the uppermost barke on either side the edge, but hurt not the greenish part.

13 When to graft deep.

67. If your bark and cions are both straight, then may you graft the deeper into the stock, *viz.* four inches, and that is a very sure way to make the Cions to take, so as you joyne sap to sap well; but if either the stock or cions be crooked, then two inches are sufficient. By *Mr. Andr. Hill.*

14 Grafting at Christmas

68. You may graft an Apple cions at *Christmas*, so as you graft the same very deepe into the stocke, *viz.* four inches, or three at the least, and close it well: for, though the sap rise not, yet the

the moysture of the stock is sufficient to preserve the cions, until the sap do rise; proved by Mr. Andr. Hill.

69. Long Mosse, well bound about the head of your stock, and of an inch or more in thicknesse, is sufficient alone to keep out both wind and water from the stock where the cions is let in. This must be repaired again at Midsummer.

15 Graft
bound
with moss

70. Close your Cions with red or green wax, having a little butter therein about the slit: and this both keepeth out the wind, and maketh the sap to creep under, and cover the slit the sooner.

16. Closing
the cions.

71. A peach may well be grafted or inoculated in

17 Peach
upon
plumstock

a

a plumme stocke, and will thrive better than upon his own stock.

18 One tree let into another.

72. If two Trees grow together, that be apt to be grafted one into another, then let one branch into another workmanly joyning sap to sap.

19 Length of a cions.

73. If you have three or foure good buds next the foot of the cions, that cions is long enough to be grafted; and so you may make divers cions of one branch, where you cannot get plenty of cions.

20 Artificial wax to close with.

74. Close all your incisions upon small and young stocks, with a mixture consisting of green wax, or red wax: and if your wax be old, melt the same, and adde

adde some fresh turpentine thereto, or else you may use pitch instead of wax, adding Turpentine: but let there be alwayes in your wax, one fifth, or one sixth part of butter, to keep the same supple; and when you have applyed this salve close to the joynts, then strew thereon the fine powder of dryed earth, which you must have alwayes ready; and that keepeth it hard in the sun-shine: This is the onely composition to make the bark to cover the stock. You must first after your grafting, binde the stock and the cions together, with the bands of Brawne, and then lay your tempered wax thereon; and

and if the band continue whole, you shall cut it in sunder about *August* following; by *Andr. Hill*.

21 How to
carry a
cions far.

75. You may carry your cions in this manner, a long journey without endangering them: First, wax over the ends with the artificial wax, (mentioned before in Numb. 74.) then role them up in greet store of greene *Mosse* moystened, and tye them, and then put them into a case or box of wood, and so carry them; By *And. Hill*; You may keep a cions fourteen dayes or 3 weekes in grafting time, so as it be done before March, by sticking the same in your window onely; yet some will have the ends of them dipped

dipped in the compounded wax, as before in *Numb. 74.*

76. Alwayes be careful when you graft upon your stocks the splicing way, that your stocke be of as large a kind of fruit, or larger than the Cions, or else it will not be able to feed the Cions: or else you must graft upon larger stocks, if the cions be of a large fruit, and the stock but of a small fruit.

22 Upon large fruited stocks.

77. Plant an Apricot in the midst of other plumme-Trees round about it, at a convenient distance; then in an apt season, bore thorough your plum-Trees, and let in to every one of them, one or two of the branches of your Apricot tree, thorough

23 Many Apricot Trees of one.

rough those holes, taking away the barke on both sides of your branches which you let in, joyning sap to sap, and lute the holes up with tempered loame; and when they are well knit, the next year cut off the branch from the Apricot Tree: and so you have gotten many Apricot Trees out of one. Take away in time all the head of your Plum Tree, and all other branches maintaining onely that which is gotten from the Apricot. But some commend rather the letting in of a branch of one Tree, into the other, workmanly, for the more certain kinde of grafting.

24 Obser-
vation in
stock.

78. Plant every stocke
with

with one leading branch, at the least, to carry up the sap: and after your stocke hath growne one year, and maketh good shew of liking the ground, then graft your cions upon it, leaving one or two leaders; but none so high as to overtop your cions: and when your cions is well taken, then cut away your leaders, and all other spires; and so your cions will prosper exceedingly.

By *Andr. Hill.*

79. Some hold opinion, that if when others begin to graft in the slit, you do then cut off the head of your stock, leaving one branch near the head to lead the sap, and then after cold weather is all past, if

H you

25 Head-
ing of
stocks, and
grafting
alter.

you graft in the slit, that so your stock and cions will prosper far better, then if you had grafted the same in the slit at the first. By *Andr. Hill.*

But then you must remember to take away the leader, that the sap may more plentifully feede the cions.

26 When
to cut
down a
cions.

80. Some doe cut off all their cions in the Winter, *viç.* either in *November*, or *December*, and then lay them in earth; and in the new Moone of *March*, or *April*, they graft them, and they prove exceeding well; perswading themselves, that no knife is so sharpe, but that it will hurt the barke or gelly of the cions, if the
cions

cions should be cut downe when the sap is up. This of Mr. Colborne, who commendeth this course, upon long experience. And if you graft those cions upon such forward trees, as have put out their sap very plentifully, they will prosper exceeding well; because being hungry, and almost starved for want of nourishment, they take hold of the sap that ariseth from the stock, very eagerly.

Upō what stock to graft.

81. Note, that your stocks may put forth buds, yea, small leaves; and yet you may safely graft upon them.

27 Stocks when to graft.

82. If you would have your stocks of your young

28 Stocks to prosper.

H 2 grafted

grafted Trees to prosper,
and grow exceedingly,
then suffer the water-
boughs to grow up with
the stock, till the bodies be
as big as your arme, and
then prune them at your
pleasure: for by this meanes
the sap doth rise more lusti-
ly, when it hath many
branches to draw from the
root.

29 Late
grafting,
yet with
advantage.

83. You may graft in the
Cions, a Moneth after other
men, and yet have a longer
shoot than they, the same
y are, in this manner: Cut
off the head of your stock
when other men do (which
many times falleth out to
be in very cold weather)
then cover your stock over
with your artificial wax,

(as

(as before in *Numb. 74.*)
and one moneth after, or
when all cold weather is past,
crop your stock one inch low-
er, and then graft your ci-
ons; and then (cold weather
being past) the sap will rise
very plentifully to maintaine
the cions. *Proved by Master
Andr. Hill.*

84. Graft not upon any
young stock, till it be able to
put forth a shoot of a yard
long in one yeare (which
sometimes will not happen,
till it have been of two or
three years growth) for till
it put forth abundance of sap,
it will never feed the cions
sufficiently. *Proved by Ma-
ster Andr. Hill.*

85. The stocks of black
Cherry-Trees, are best to
graft

30 When
to graft a
stock.

31 Stocks
for great
cherries.

graft the great Cherry upon ;
proved by Mr. *Colborne*.

32 Store
of stocks.

86. To have your Nursery full of stocks to graft on, sow the stamping of crabs, which are commonly full of Cornels ; By Mr. *Kirwin*.

33 Ground
for a Nur-
sery.

87. Let your Nursery consist alwayes of a more barren ground then your Orchard , whither you meane to remove your stocks and grafts. So likewise, if you transplant any Fruittrees, bring them alwayes from a worse ground to a better , or else they will never prosper.

A rule for
transplan-
ting of
Trees.

34 Stocks
stopped.

88. Slope your stocks which you meane to graft on , like Colts feet, before you graft them: for so the bark

bark will cover the sooner,
and the raine shooteth from
the stock the better. *Proved
by Master Colborne.*

89. If you would have
your graft to beare quick-
ly, one special help is, to
take it out of a bearing
branch.

35 Cions
to beare
quickly.

90. At the beginning of
the year, and before the sap
do rise, you may graft in
the body of the stock, or by
way of splicing upon every
little branch of your Tree
(but alwayes remember to
take off the top of your ci-
ons, having any leaves up-
on it :) when the sap is up,
then you must graft be-
twene the barke and the
stock; and then the sap is
so plentifully risen, that

36 The
times of
several
grafting.

the barke will easily pill from the body, then may you graft in the bud, or leafe. How to graft at *Christmas*, See before in *Numb. 69.*

37 Plants
upon trees.

91. To graft *Roses*, or hearbs upon trees, see among *the Flowers*, *Numb. 49.*

38 Fruit
without
stones, and
hidden
wth
leaves.

92. Graft the small end of the cions downward; and so of pears and apples; and they will have no coar. *Quare*, of plummes grafted upon a *Willow*, to come without stones. Also, such apples and pears thus grafted, will for the most part hang under the leaves, and not be seene, unlesse you come under the trees: By S.

39 Apricot
grafted.

93. A grafted *Apricot* is the best: yet from the stone you

you shall have a fair Apricot, but not so good; and the grafted is more tender than the other. By S.

94. Graft a Medlar upon a Quince, and it will bring a faire and large Medlar : By S.

40 A large Medlar.

95. A cions of a pippin, grafted upon a crab-stock, is more kindly, and keepeth better, without touch of canker, then being grafted upon a pippin. By Mr. Simson.

41 A pippin upon what stock

96. Trees that bear early, or often in the yeare, as Peare-Trees upon *Windsor-hill*, which beare three times in a yeare; these, though they be removed to as rich, or richer ground, yet they do seldom bear so early, or so

Why trees transplanted doe alter.

so often, except the soyle be of the same hot nature, and have the like advantages of situation, and other circumstances, with those of *Windsor*. And therefore commonly, the second fruit of that Pear-tree being removed, doth seldome ripen in other places. By *Master Hill*.

Colour,
sente, or
taste altered.

97. All those fantastical conceits, of changing the colour, taste, or sente of any Fruit, or Flower, by infusing, mixing, or letting in at the bark, or at the roots of any tree, hearb, or flower, of any coloured, or aromatical substance, *Master Hill* hath by often experience sufficiently controlled: and though some Fruits and Flowers,

Flow
sente
tical
ther
tural
from
98
betw
but in
99
your
ter,
withi
ches
the S
is up
close
shall
tree
left
(wh
lost,
them

Flowers, seeme to carry the sence or taste of some aromaticall body, yet that doth rather arise from their own natural infused quality, then from the hand of man.

98. Some do never graft between the bark and the tree, but in old stocks.

Graft between bark and tree.

99. Lop the branches of your trees alwayes in Winter, before the sap do rise within ten or twelve inches of the trunk; and in the Spring, when the sap is up, cut those branches close to the trunk: and so shall you both have your tree lusty, because no sap is left in those vast branches (which would have been lost, if you had proined them according to the usual

How to lop.

all manner, in March, or April) and also the sap will then come purling out, and soone cover the Wood; whereby you shall avoid those blemishes in your trees, which others procure by proining them in the Winter. By Master *Andr. Hill.*

To have
green
trees in
winter.

100. *Quere*, what hearbs, flowers, or branches of trees, may be grafted upon the bay or holly-tree, or any such tree as keepeth green to Winter, to make them also carry green leaves in Winter.

Orchard
ground to
order.

101. Pare your ground with a shod shovel, so often as any grasse or weedes begin to put forth, both in your nursery and orchard; and

and so shall you both keepe the ground mellow, and the raine shall have better passage unto the roots of your trees. By Master *Painter*; who keepeth Conies in his Orchard, onely to keepe downe the grasse low, because otherwise it would be very chargeable. Also, in Vineyards, the use is to turne up the ground with a shallow Plough, as often as any grasse offereth to spring: but I think, that prevention of grasse, both in Orchard and Vineyard, is much better, if it were not too costly.

102. Upon the *Epiphany*, by reason of a great storme, an Apple-Tree, that had not beene very fruitful before, was

Vineyard
to order.

Tree rooted
higher,
See after
in 106.

was almost blowne up by the roots at *Hackney*; and after with Ropes it was drawn upright, and the whole mounted, and the Root covered with earth; and that Tree, the next Sommer, bore an exceeding great burden of fruit.

Wreathed
bodies of
trees.

103. When your Apple Cornels are of two yeares growth, then set a long straight stick by each of them, winding the young stocke about the stick by little and little as it groweth, and fastning it with bands under the stick, and so it will grow in a wreathed form.

Fruit en-
larged.

104. *Quare*, If nipping off the new and tender tops about blossoming time will

will not make sommer fruit trees to blossome speedily, or to enlarge the fruit.

105. If an old Tree that is spent, and hath done bearing, be underpropped, so as the body sink not, and that the earth be after taken away from under all the roots, and instead thereof, good rich mold be conveyed into the void places, so an old tree will flourish again, and beare fruit. *See before in Numb. 103.*

Barren
trees to
bear.

106. The Lord Zouch, in Winter, in the yeare 1597 (and Master And. Hill) thinketh moist weather is best, that the earth cleaving to the roots, may be also removed with them, the earth being fast bound with

Transplā-
ting old
trees.

with Fearn branches to the roots) removed divers apple-trees, damson-trees, &c. being of thirty or fortie years growth, at *Hackney*: the earth was digged in a good large compasse from the roots, the roots little hurt; holes were prepared for each tree before-hand, enriched with flesh and good earth; the branches and tops taken off almost close to the trunk; and they were planted again in the same houre wherein they were removed; and the roots placed towards the same point of the compasse as they first grew. He had a few damsons the first year, and all put forth leaves at Michaelmas after, *anno* 1598. B'ood

107. Blood laid at the roots of old Vines, hath been commended for an excellent substance to hearten them, unto Mr. *Andrew Hill*.

Old Vines recovered.

108. If you cut any Vines when the sap is up, presently cover the place with good store of Turpentine, and it will stay bleeding. Proved by Mr. *Melinus*. Some commend the straight binding of a packthred about the bark thereof: some sear with a hot Iron, and drop hard wax presently upon it.

Bleeding of Vines stayed.

109. By the opinion of some men, if outlandish fruit Trees be planted in *England*, they do strive to put forth blossomes, and to
I bring

Early fruits.

bring fruit at the same time with us , as they did in their natural places , unlesse the extremity of cold doe nippe or hinder them. And this seemeth to them to be the reason , why the Black thorne at *Glaßbury* Abbey , did use to blossome at *Christmas* , because happily the plant was brought from such a climat , as where it did blossome at the same time of the year.

Wet Orchard helped.

110. If your Trees stand in wet grounds , some doe advise to lay lime on the face of the ground , to help the bearing of the trees.

The Cions to prosper.

111. If whil'st you maintaine some suckers to your stock , (because the stock is not yet so big as your arme)

your

you
to
the
suck
mid
acco
fire.
1
Fruit
shrub
you
spect
fruit
or th
you
all the
you
Fruit
third
only
some
only
sprouts

your Cions doth not prosper to your mind, then nip off the buds that grow upon the suckers, now and then in the midst, till your cions thrive according to your own desire.

112. In proining of your Fruit Trees, or of any other shrub or plant bearing fruit, you must alwayes have respect, whether *it* beare his Fruit upon the first, second, or third yeares sprout; for you must never cut away all the bearing sprouts, if you mean to have any Fruit. As in Pippins, the third yeares sprout doth onely beare Fruit; and in some other Fruit Trees; only the second yeares sprouts; in Gooseberries,

True
proining.

12 the

the last years. sprowts bear most, by Mr. *Andr. Hill*.

Timberto
grow of a
ny fashion

113. When you Trees are young, you may bow them to what compasse you will, by binding them down with packthread to any circular form, or other shape that pleaseth one best. And by this means your Timber will grow fit for Ships, Wheels, &c. whereby great waste of Timber in time would be avoided.

Apricots
to beare.

114. Mix Cow-dung and Horse-dung well rotted, with fine earth and Claret wine Lees, of each a like quantity, boring the roots of your Trees in Jan. February and March: and then apply of this mixture to the

the
Tree
with
this
Tree
have
store
in oth
Andr

II
Peach
ground

II
any T
the F
laying
on the
branch
it look
ding
it did f
borne.

II 7

the roots of your Apricot Trees, and so cover them with common earth: by this means, such Apricot Trees as never bare before, have brought forth great store of fruit. Prove this in other Trees. This of Mr. *Andr. Hill.*

115. Pears, Wardens, and Peaches, delight in Clay grounds.

Pear,
Warden,
Peach,
in what
ground.
How to
use the
roots in
planting.

116. When you plant any Tree, presse not down the Roots together, with laying earth confusedly upon them, but extend every branch by it self, and cover it loosely with earth, according to that form wherein it did first grow. By Mr. *Colborne.*

Apricot,
in what
ground.

117. Apricots like well

I 3

in

Dwarf-
trees.

Gelder-
land Rose.

Dwarf-
trees.

in sandy ground.

118. Some hold opinion, that if one set the slips of an Apple Tree, and so of divers other Trees, that these will prove Dwarfse Trees. And so of the Tree that beareth a white flower as big as a Rose, called the *Gelderland Rose*.

119. From May to the end of July, you may take off the bark from any bough of a Tree, round about the bough four inches deep, if the bough be as large as a mans wrist; or else a lesse depth will serve. If the bough be lesse in compasse, cover the bare place; and somewhat above and below, with loame well tempered with Horse dung, binding down

down
and
hay,
about
then
dayes
Moon
the b
case o
above
the g
grow
one y
lengt
of w
and
me
cour
pot
halfe
the b
arm
bou

down the loame with hay ,
and brawn bands upon the
hay, and so let it rest till
about Alhallontide. And
then within two or three
dayes of the first New
Moon, cut off the bough in
the bare place, but in any
case cut not the green bark
above it; and then set it in
the ground, and it will
grow to be a fair Tree in
one yeare, according to the
length of the bough. *Quere,*
of watering the loame now
and then. Yet in reason ,
me thinks it a likelier
course, to clap a gilliflower
pot made of purpose in two
halves, with a great hole in
the bottome, about such an
arme; and after you have
bound the pot well with
wier,

wier, then to fill it with good earth, which you may better water in dry weather, than you can do the lump of loam. You may also use a twig no bigger than ones finger, in the same manner. Yet some do rather commend the binding of the loam, or earthing the Tree, with a pot about it, without taking away any bark at all, but only pricking many holes with a great aule, in that part of the bark which is covered with the loam or earth. You must remember to underprop the pot, or else to hang it fast to the Tree. *Quare*, if a branch must not root at a joynt.

How to
top Elms.

120. If you cut off the
top

Top of
will
down
and
Oake
and ne
or br
would
next
you lo
exper

121
fell bo
arms o
Decem
well n
your f
ters, sp
will la
of the
any sap

122
of two

Top or head of an Elme, it will not leave rotting downward, till it be hollow, and doat within: but an Oake will abide heading and not rot. Also, the boughs or branches of an Elme, would be left a foot long, next to the Trunk when you lop them. This of an expert Carpenter.

Sappinesse
to avoid.

121. To avoid sappinesse, fell both the bodies and the arms of Oaks and Elms in *December* after the frost hath well nipped them: and so your saplings, whereof rafters, sparres, &c. are made, will last as long as the heart of the Tree, without having any sap. *By the same man.*

122. Take off a thin turfe of two foot, round about each

Young
trees to
grow.

each tree newly planted, cover the same with Fearn, Pease-straw, or such like, a handful thick: water your Trees once a moneth, if the weather prove dry, with dung-water, or common water, that hath stood in some open pit in the sun. This keepeth the ground loose from baking; whereby the Tree will prosper the better, and put forth shoots of three and four foot in one year: remember you do not set any Tree above one foot deep. or little more, and give each Tree some props for the first yeare, that the wind shake it not too much. And yet some, of good experience, do hold, that it skilleth not how much a young tree

tree
not bl
and th
the be

123
gainst
the sun
cold w
cately.

Darcy
quare,

124
a dry g
no wa
four fo
one roo
into th
once ge
the Tre
bringer
Peach.
cot sto
within

tree be shaken (so as it be not blown up by the roots) and that it prospereth so much the better.

123. Quinces growing against a wall, lying open to the sun, and defended from cold windes, eat most delicately. This secret the Lord Darcy brought out of Italy. *quare*, of all other Fruits.

Delicate
Quinces.

124. Set Peach stones in a dry ground, where there is no water within three or four foot; for this tree hath one root that will run deep into the ground: and if it once getteth into the water the Tree dyeth. The stone bringeth forth a kindly Peach. Set Peach and Apricot stones in pots of earth, within doors in February; keep

Peach and
Apricot
stones to
set.

keep the earth moist, by watering now and then; transplant them in *March* into your Orchard. By S.

Sap of trees
to gather.

125. In the end of *March*, gather the sap of the Trees within a foot of the ground: but take off the first bark, and then slit the white bark overthwart-wise, even to the body of the Tree; but slit onely that part of the bark which standeth South-west, or between South and West, because little or no sap riseth from the North, or North-east side. After you have slit the Tree, open the slit with your knife, so as you may let in a lease of a Tree, first fitted to the breadth of the slit; and from this the sap will drop, as it doth

doth
way
will
with
slit. E

12
shoot
your
Trees
some
your

12
sap of
make
later,
frosts
then
over
so m
within
down
cover
Hack

doth in filtration. Take away the leaf, and the bark will close again; earthing it with a little earth upon the flir. By S.

126. Cut away all the idle shoots of the last year, in your Apricot and Cherry Trees, before Christmas some three weeks, to make your fruit the fairer.

Fair Apricots and Cherries.

127. If you would stay the sap of Trees from rising, to make your Trees to blossom later, thereby to avoid frosts in blooming time, then hack crosswise, viz. overthwart the Tree, upon so much of the Tree as is within the ground; even down to the root, and then cover it again with earth. Hack it very thick, even tho-

To stay blossoming.

thorough all the bark to the very Wood, in the new Moone three weekes before Christmas, if they be Apple trees, pear trees, or warden trees; but for Apricots, do this rather in the full of the Moone, next before Christmas; but crosse hack your cherry trees and peach trees in the new moon next after Christmas: and so you shall have your blossomes, and by consequence your fruit, come later than other mens do, because the sap cannot rise. I think you must also hack the maine root. *Quare,*
By S.

Green
trees in
Autumne.

128. If you would make a tree in a short time to cast his leaves, and thereby to bring forth young leaves, which

which
fresh
ther
leave
the b
wood
all th
ment
them
there
from
rank
bove
bout.
to av
must
cond
fear c

12

before
hack
and n
that c

which will last upon the tree fresh and green, when all other Trees have lost their leaves; then crosse hack the bark, close to the wood about Midsummer. In all the crosse hackings here mentioned, let every of them be halfe an inch, or thereabout, distant one from another; and every rank of hacks, one inch above another, or thereabout. Also, this practice to avoid the fall of the lease, must be done but every second yeare to any Tree for fear of destroying the same.

129. But if in January, or before the sap do rise, you hack the body long-wise, and not overthwartly, and that only thorough the first bark,

Quere, if the Moon be here to be respected.

Bodies of trees to enlarge. Bark-bound.

bark, and no further; this will make the bodies of your Trees to swell, and burnish the better, to maintain their heads or grafts.

To kill
Mosse.

130. And if by overthwart-hacking you would only kill the mosse of Trees, then let your overthwart backs be thorow the bark, even to the wood: and this you must do between *Alhallowtide* and *S. Andrews day*; viz. so soon as the leaves be off the Tree, both to avoid mosse, and to make barren Trees to bear. You must make these hacks with the nether corner, or point of a small hatchet, so as every notch may be about half an inch long: and hack the body the height of a man;

viz.

viz.
incl
all
ther
the
as th
roun
abou
mean
wher
will
and t
the tr
bark.
be th
mans
will b
next y
leisure
all the
even to
part o
that gr

viz. one row of hacks, two inches below one another, all over the body: but let there be a distance between the overthwart hacks, so as they may not meet in a round ring, like a circle, about the tree: and by this meanes the uppermost bark whereon the mosse grew, will in time fall clean away, and the mosse with it, and the tree will gather a new bark. And though the tree be thus hacked but to a mans height, yet the tree will beare much better the next year. But when your leisure serveth, crosse-hack all the body in this manner, even to the trunk, as also a part of every great arme that groweth next the tree:

K Note,

Note, that in seven years the Tree will be bark-bound, and so mossie again, as at the first: and therefore once in seven years you must renew this work. By S.

A Tree
to root
higher.

131. But if your tree bear not, because it was planted too deepe at the first, then take away the earth from the body of the tree; and a little below the uppermost face of the ground, prick the body of the Tree clean thorough the bark, full of holes, with a pretty round aule or bodkin, of a reasonable breadth. Then cover the body with earth, and divers new roots will issue, to make the same fruitful.

Sap choa-
ked.

132. And if your Tree beare not well, by reason that

that all the sap runneth in-
to leaves, which is a com-
mon fault in divers Orch-
ards, then to check the sap,
cut off all the young roots
that grow about the master
roots; and crosse-hack the
body under the ground,
and likewise the maine
roots, as before (*Num. 131.*)
to avoid mosse, and cover
the Tree with earth againe:
for by this meanes the sap is
kept from rising up too plen-
tifully. By S.

Barren
trees to
bear.

133. All barrennesse, or
unfruitfulnesse in Trees,
doth for the most part arise,
either by reason of their
mossinesse, whose cure is
set downe before in Numb.
131. or because they are
bark-bound; whose remedy

Causes of
barrenness
in trees.

is also in *Numb.* 130. or because they were planted too deepe, whose remedy is in *Numb.* 132. or by reason that the sap, which should turne into fruit, runneth together, or for the most part into leaves: and this is remedied also in *Numb.* 133.

Apples
without
wrinkles.

134. Gather not your Pippins till the full Moon, after Michaelmas; so may you keepe them a whole yeare without shrinking: and so of the grapes, and all other fruits; so of Onion seeds, Annis seeds, and other seeds which you would keep full and plump. By S.

Respect
between
the stock
and cions.

135. Let your tree whereon you graft, be more forward than the cions; viz. let

let it either have bigger buds than the cions hath, or small leaves: but the cions is best that hath onely red buds, and no leaves.

136. I have seen Cherries grow in clusters like Filberts, viz. 2, 3, 4, and 5. upon one stalk. *Quære*, if it be not performed in this manner; joyne 2, 3, 4, or 5. leaves with the buds in one slit together, by way of inoculation, and so leave them.

Cherries
in clusters

Here I will conclude with a conceit of that delicate Knight, Sir *Francis Carew*, who, for the better accomplishment of his Royal entertainment of our late Queen of happy memory, at his house at *Beddington*, led her Majesty to a Cherry-

tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening, at the least one moneth after all Cherries had taken their farewell of *England*. This secret he performed, by straining a Tent or cover of canvas over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoope or horne, as the heat of the weather required; and so, by with-holding the sun-beames from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour: and when he was assured of her Majesties coming, he removed the Tent, and a few sunny dayes brought them to their full maturity.

A

*A Philosophical Garden: with
a touch at the vegetable
work in Physick, whose prin-
cipal fire is the Stomach
of the Ostrich.*

First, pave a square plot with
brick, (and if it be covered
with plaister of *Paris*, it is so
much the better) making up sides
of brick also plaistered likewise:
let this be of a convenient depth,
fill it with the best vegetable
which you can get, that hath
stood two yeares, or one at the
least, quite within his own Sphere:
make contrition of the same;
and be sure to avoid all obstructi-
ons, imbibe it with *Aqua cele-
stis* in a true proportion, grind it
once a day till it be dry. being dry,
let it stand two or three days with-
out any imbibition, that it may
the better attract from all the hea-
venly

venly influence, continuing then also a *Philosophical contrition* every day (this grinding must also be used in the vegetable work where the ♀ of hearbs is used instead of *aqua cœlestis*) during all the time of preparation : then plant what rare flowers, fruits. or seeds, you please therein. And (if my *theory* of Nature deceive me not this ♀ so enriched from the heavens, without the help of any manner of soyl, marle, or compost (after one years revolution) will make the same to flourish and fructifie in a strange and admirable manner : yea, I am perswaded, that it will receive an *Indian* plant, and make all vegetables to prosper in the highest degree, and to bear their fruits in *England*, as naturally as they do in *Spain*, *Italy*, or elsewhere.

So likewise of that Walnut-tree, planted within the limits of the aforesaid Abby, which on
St.

St. Barnabas Eve standeth bare ,
and naked without leaves ; and
upon the day it self , richly clo-
thed with his green vesture.

I could remember many Phi-
losophical plants in *England* ,
were it not that the losse of Rip-
ley's life , that renowned Alchy-
mist , who suffered death (as the
secret report goeth) for making a
Pear-tree to fructifie in Winter ,
did command an *altum silentium*
in these matters : but it was the
denial of his medicine , and not
the crime of conjuration , which
was but colourably laid to his
charge , that wrought his over-
throw.

Nay , if the earth it self , after
it hath thus conceived from the
clouds , were then left to bring
forth her own fruits and flowers
in her own time , and no seeds or
plants placed therein by the hand
of man , it is held very probable
(unlesse for the sin of our first Pa-
rents,

rents begun in them, and mightily increased in us, the great God of Nature, even *Natura naturans*, should recall, or suspend those fructifying blessings which at the first he conferred upon his celestial Creatures) that this heavenly earth, so manured with the starres, would bring forth such strange and glorious plants, fruits and flowers, as none of all the verbarists that ever wrote till this day, nor any other, unlesse Adam himselfe were alive again, could either know, or give true and proper names unto these most admirable simples.

Also, in the work of fructification, I think that Corn it self may be so philosophically prepared, only by imbibition in the Philosophers *aqua vite*, that any barren ground, so as it be in nature kindly for Corn, shall bring forth a rich crop, without any matter added to the ground, and so with

a small or no charge, a man may sow yearly upon the same ground. And he that knoweth how to lay his fallowes truely, whereby they may become pregnant from the heavens, and draw abundantly that coelestial and generative vertue into the *Matrix* of the earth; this man, no doubt, will prove the true and Philosophical Husbandman, and go beyond all the Countrey *Coridons* of the Land, though never so well acquainted with *Virgils Georgicks*, or with Master *Bernard Palisic* his congelative part of raine-water, which he calleth the *Vegetable salt of Nature*: wherein though he observed more then either *Varro*, *Columella*, or any of the ancient Writers in this kind, did ever dream of; yet doth he come many degrees short of this heavenly mystery.

Now, to give you some taste of that fire which the Philosophers call

call the *Stomach of the Ostrich*,
(without which the Philoso-
phers true and perfect *Aqua vite*
can never be made) you must un-
derstand ; that it is an outward
fire of Nature , which doth not
onely keep your Glasse , and the
matter therein contained , in a
true proportionable heat , fit for
workmanship , without the help
of any ordinary or material fire :
but it is also an efficient and prin-
cipal cause , by his powerful na-
ture and piercing quality , to stir
up , alter and exalt , that inward
fire that is inclosed within the
Glasse in his own proper earth.
And therefore here , all the usual
Chymical fires , with all their
graduations , are utterly secluded ;
so as neither any naked fire , nor
the heat of filings of Iron , of
sand , of ashes , nor of *Baln. Mar.*
though kept in a most exquisite
manner , nor any of the fires en-
gendered by putrefaction , as of
dung

dung and such like, no nor the heat of the Sun, or of a Lamp, or an *Athanor* (the last refuge of our wandring and illiterate Alchymists) have here any place at all. So that by this fire and furnance onely, a man may easily discern a mercenary workman (if he deale in vegetables onely from a second Philosopher; and if in any thing (as no doubt in many things) then here especially *vulgaris oculus caligat plurimum.*

This fire is by nature generally offered unto all, and yet none but the children of Art have power to apprehend it: for, being celestial, it is not easily understood of an elemental braine; and being too subtile for the sense of the Eye, it is left onely to the search of a divine wit: and there I leave it for this time.

The physical use of this fire, is to divide a *Calam terrea*, and then to stellifie the same with any ani-

animal or vegetable star, whereby in the end it may become a quintessence.

Here I had thought to have handled that crimson coloured salt of Nature, so farre exceeding all other salts, in a true, quick, and lively taste, which is drawn from the Philosophers earth, and worketh miraculous effects in mans body, and withal, to have examined that strange opinion which Doctor *Quercitanus*, an excellent *Theorist* in Nature, and a great Writer in these dayes doth violently maintaine, in his discourse upon *Salt-peter*.

But because it is impertinent to this subject, and that I have discoursed more at large thereon in my Abstract of *Corn. Agrip.* his Booke *De occult. Philos.* and for that *Quercitanus* doth shew himselfe to be a true Lover of *Hermes* Household, I will not straine my wit, to write against any particular

lar person that professeth himself to be of that family; although both he, and some others, as great as himself, must give me leave, whensoever I shall be forced in that Book to handle the practical part of Nature, and her processe, happily to weaken some principles and positions, which both he and they have already published; excusing my self with that golden saying of *Aristotle*, φίλον μὲν Σωκράτους, φίλον δὲ Πλάτωνος, ἀλλὰ φίλτερόν ἡ ἀλήθεια. *Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas.* But I am affraid I have been too bold with vulgar wits, who take no pleasure to heare any man *altius philosophari*, than they can well understand; and therefore I have compiled this Book in plain termes, of such a Garden and Orchard as will better serve for common use, and fit their wits and conceits much better.

FINIS.

Books printed or sold by *William Leake* at the
 signe of the Crown in *Fleet-street* between
 the two Temple Gates.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A Bible of a faire large
 Roman letter, 40.
 <i>Tork's</i> Heraldry.
 Man become guilty, by <i>John</i>
 <i>Francis Senal</i>, & Englished
 by <i>Henry Earl of Monmouth</i>.
 <i>Werby's</i> second Set of Mu-
 fique, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Paris.
 The History of <i>Vienna</i>, and
 <i>Paris</i>.
 <i>Callis</i> learned Readings on
 the Stat. 21. H. 8. cap. 5. of
 Sewers.
 <i>Shen' de significatione Ver-</i>
 <i>batum</i>.
 Posing of the Accidence.
 <i>Delaman's</i> use of the Hori-
 zontal Quadrant.
 <i>Corderius</i> in English.
 Doctor <i>Fulkes</i> Meteors.
 Nyes Gunnery & Fireworks.
 <i>Cato Major</i>, with Annotat.
 <i>Laze, illo de Tormes</i>.
 The Ideot in four books.
 <i>Aula Lucis</i>, or the house of
 Light.
 <i>Wilkinson's</i> Office of Sheriffs.
 <i>Payson's</i> Law.
 Mirrour of Justice.
 The Fort Royal of Holy
 Scripture, or a new Con-
 cordance by <i>L. H.</i></p> | <p>Solitary devotions.
 <i>Exercitatio Scholastica</i>.
 Mathematical Recreations.
 The several opinions of fun-
 dy Antiqueries, touching
 the power of Parliaments.
 The Rights of the people
 concerning Impositions, flat-
 ted in a learned Argument.
 An exact Abridgment of the
 Records in the Tower of
 <i>London</i>, by Sir <i>Rob. C. Kr.</i>
 An Apology for the disci-
 pline of the Ancient Church
 intended especially for that
 of our Mother the Church
 of <i>England</i>; In answer of the
 Admonitory Letter, by <i>Will:</i>
 <i>Nicolson</i> Arch-Deacon of
 <i>Brecon</i>. in 4.

 <p style="text-align: center;">P L A Y E S.</p>
 The Wedding.
 The Hall under.
 Maids Tragedy.
 King and no King.
 <i>Philaster</i>.
 The grateful Servant.
 The strange Discovery.
 The Merchant of <i>Venice</i>.</p> |
|--|--|

THE
SECOND PART
OF THE
GARDEN of *EDEN*.

OR

An accurate Description of all
Flowers and *Fruits* growing in
ENGLAND;

WITH

Partuicular Rules how to advance their
Nature and *Growth*, as well in *Seeds*
and *Herbs*, as the secret ordering of
Trees and *Plants*.

By that Learned and great Observer,
Sir *HUGH PLAT* Knight.

Never before Printed.

LONDON Printed for *William Leak*,
at the Crown in Fleetstreet betwixt
the two Temp'le-Gates. 1660.

I

A

T

M

I

N

T

C

S

I

L

L

C

L

L

L

L

L

L

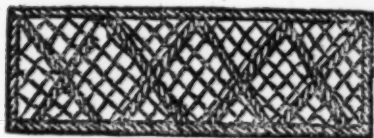
L

L

L

L

1810:17



TO THE
READER.



I were very vain to commend the First Part of the GARDEN OF EDEN which hath been so often welcomed into the world in so short a time ; for (without foolish Apologies, which are but officious lies) we can assure you it hath had four Impressions in less than six years. The benefit it brings is as well known to the *Country* as to the *London Stationer*. Only let me

To the Reader.

inform you, That a *Second Part* (never before Printed) full as large as the First, is here presented you; and (if possibly upon reading you could doubt its integrity) you may at pleasure see the original Manuscript under the Authors own hand, which is too well known to undergo the suspicion of a counterfeit. Therefore if heretofore the First Part of the **GARDEN OF EDEN** were a useful Book, this is now much more, when the **GARDEN** is enlarged, and far better stored. You will soon finde if truth be not now told you.

A N



A N
Alphabetical TABLE
TO THE
BOOK.



Almond trees to forward. p.42
Apples, Pears, Cherries,
Grapes, to grow great. 112
Apples, Pears, Plums, Grapes
&c. how to make dry as
they grow. page 151

Apricocks to make prosper well. 154
Arbor an Artificial one. 46
Artificial Dogs, Lions, Fowl, Fishes, &c. 46
Artichokes to grow great. 53
Artichokes a second crop the same year. 71
Artichokes how to make the leaves, stalks,

A 3

and

never
First,
ffibly
ts in-
e the
thors
wn to
erfeit.
Part
DEN
much
is en-
You
t now

A N

The Table.

and roots good food for the table. 113

B.

B Eans steeped in oyl	21
B Eans and Pease cut down betimes.	25
Beans a second crop the same year.	48
Beans and Pease salt will forward.	72
Beans and Pease forwarded.	108
Branches or arms of trees how to make them root.	123
Broom and Fern to destroy.	109, 112

C.

C anvas Tent for Dwarf-trees.	5
Canvas Walls.	ibid.
Carnations, Gilliflowers, Pinks, &c. how to graft upon a root of Carnations.	136
Catterpillers how to destroy.	151
Cherries kept backward by a Tent	22
Cherries early.	52
Cherry-trees, whether horn will forward.	75
Clay ground how to make fruitful.	156
Cions or young trees to make to grow full of squares	

The Table.

<i>Squares and losanges.</i>	135
<i>Cions new grafted, the best manner of binding or closing.</i>	127
<i>Cions how to make the best choyce.</i>	119
<i>Collesflower hindered in the blowing.</i>	72
<i>Corn ground enriched with salt.</i>	78

D.

D <i>warf-trees more fortunate in bearing than others.</i>	6
<i>Dwarf-trees the maner how to water them.</i>	7
<i>Dwarf-trees tenderly kept, a caveat for.</i>	12
<i>Dwarf-trees, watering them in a Stove.</i>	13
<i>Dwarf-trees, pots for.</i>	31
<i>Dwarf-trees, tubs for.</i>	32
<i>Dwarf-trees or flowers to backward.</i>	36
<i>Dwarf-trees to preserve fruit on</i>	73
<i>Dwarf-trees, the fashion of your stove for.</i>	38

E.

E <i>arth compounded for Parcely.</i>	20
<i>Earth compounded for Carnatio n</i>	22
<i>Earthen pans to place your pots in.</i>	35

The Table.

F.

F lowers and fruit to keep backward.	51
Flowers and herbs kept by covering them as they grow.	24
Flowers & dwarf-trees, how they may be forced to grow in pots or wooden vessels.	89, 90
Flowers to make double, as also to enlarge either fruit or flowers, and to make young trees prosper well.	115
Flowers kept from cleaving.	89
Frosts in May to prevent.	4
Fructifying waters for seeds.	73
Fruit early without the help of Brickwals.	4
Fruit & flowers backwarded several ways.	24
Fruit kept backward.	26
Fruit forwarded by a tent.	40
Fruits, horn into gelly will forward.	76
Fruit when to gather.	78
Fruits late.	74
Fruit how to bring into any shape, or to grow in moulds.	126
Fruitfulness every second year of Pears, Apples,	

The Table.

Apples, Plums, proved.	88
Fruit-trees how to dwarf, so as your Orchard shall bear the first year.	138

G.

G arden pease or French-beans, to grow without help of stick or poles.	107
Gilliflowers, Pinks, Strawberries to backward.	128
Gilliflower or Carnation root, how to encrease the bearing exceedingly.	137
Grafting time in respect of Cion and stock.	96
Grapes nipping.	15
Grapes growing late and kept long.	54
Grapes, to have several growing upon one branch, and so also Roses, Gill-flowers, &c.	147
Grapes, how to keep upon the Vine till January, and so of other fruit and flowers to keep backward.	149
Grapes watering.	157
Ground prepared for dwarf-trees.	6
Ground	

The Table.

Ground arched for dwarf-trees.	23
Ground enriched.	157
Gunpowder, Saltpeter, and Salt to forward Plants.	21

H.

How to sow in the main, or encrease of the Moon, the weather being unsea- sonable.	105
Honeysuckle, Jessamie double, how to mul- tiply	142
How to graff in a dead trunk, or stock of a wilow-tree.	144
Hysop and Time high borders speedily.	44

I

Implastering, inoculating or graffing in the bud.	98
Iron backs to your pots,	48

L.

Lemon-tree to bear fruit.	3
Lemon, Orange, Pomgranate-tree.	74
Lop,	

The Table.

23	<i>Lop, or proin, when.</i>	P. 75
157	M.	
forward	M ount Pyramids.	45
21	Musmellons, Cucumbers, Pompeons, Gooseberries, how to have great and large.	111
ease of	Musmellons and Pompeons, &c. observati- ons in removing.	135
unsea-	Musmellon, Cucumber, Pompeon, the planting and ordering.	79
105		
to mul-	N.	
142	N ipping the first blossoms.	41
ck of a	Nourishing liquor, rich mold.	4
144	Nourishing water.	34
y. 44	O.	
ing in	O live and Orangetree to bear fruit.	3
98	Onions young all the year.	68
48	Orange, Lemon, and Almond-trees for- warded.	43
	Orchards, the bigness.	8
3	Orchards, the height of the walls.	9
ce. 74	Orchards speedily to make.	53
Lop,	Orchard	

The Table.

Orchards, to flourish and bear store of fruit.

p.91

Orchard or tree how to defend from the frosts of April or May, whereby the blossoms may knit without danger. 116

Orchard how to have to bear speedily. 121

Ordering pots. 30

P.

PArseley to grow speedily. 20

Peach-tree to make to bring forth

Pomgranats. 146

Peach-trees forwarded. 76

Peach-stone to have no kernel. 146

Pease and other seeds steeped in several liquors before the sowing. 20

Pease forwarded with horn. 76

Plants young, covered with a vail in the night. 77

Plums kept from cleaving. 89

Pomgranate tree to bear fruit. 3

Pompeons, Musmellons, Strawberries, and Artichokes to make them prosper and grow

The Table.

grow great. 152
 Poses and Emblems of Checker-work. 45

R.

R Adishes young all the year. 68
 Refreshing pots with new mold. 36
 Rich earth for pots. 70
 Roots of young plants well watered, 77
 Rooting of seeds within door before they be
 sowed abroad, 16
 Rosemary to make prosper exceedingly, 155
 Roses late. 26
 Roses early. 51
 Roses growing at Christmas. 69
 Roses a practice upon. 75
 Rose-trees, horn will forward. 76

S.

S Age, to have great store speedily. 147
 Salt and earth putrified together to for-
 ward plants. 22
 Salt mold for your pots. 35
 Seacoal-ashes to kill worms and weeds. 23
 Seed when to sow in respect of the Moon. 72
 Seeds

The Table.

<i>Seeds to grow the better, outlandish or English.</i>	129
<i>Several waters for plants.</i>	49
<i>Shavings of horn steeped in water for plants.</i>	75
<i>Sides of Borders in works.</i>	45
<i>Soil for outlandish plants.</i>	42
<i>Sope-ashes used often to forward Pease, fruit, &c.</i>	23
<i>Sow when, that you would have to seed.</i>	44
<i>stockgilliflowers double or single how to encrease.</i>	148
<i>Stove to keep Dwarf-trees in.</i>	9
<i>Stove kept with small charge.</i>	10
<i>Stove for all vegetables good cheap;</i>	17
<i>Strawberies to grow great.</i>	53
<i>Sun-beams on Trees how to multiply.</i>	2

T.

T rees against Brickwalls.	1
Trees wrapped about with hay.	3
Trees when to place in a stove.	10
Trees cropping.	78
Trees	

The Table.

<i>Trees and hedges kept backward by the ignorance of the Planter.</i>	p. 124
<i>Trees when to proin them.</i>	77
<i>Trees to transplant, to know the just time.</i>	120
<i>Trees of Time, Hysop, Lavender, Rosemary, &c. how to have.</i>	148
<i>Trees to help, whose stock or fruit beginneth to rot.</i>	146
<i>Trees to make flourish wonderfully.</i>	156

V.

V <i>Ines to bear early.</i>	14
<i>Vines cut to bear quickly.</i>	40
<i>Vine how to stay bleeding.</i>	110
<i>Vineyards how to have, bear grapes the first year.</i>	142
<i>Violets or Strawberies covered with sand or pots.</i>	27
<i>Voiding of frosts in May.</i>	37

W.

W <i>Alks of green trees in winter.</i>	47
<i>Watering by a List.</i>	34
<i>Weeds</i>	

The Table.

Weeds, Worms, Rushes, to destroy, &c. as also to enrich ground.	108
Weeding of Woad saved.	ibid.
Wine, Aquavita, Wine-Lees water with.	21
Wines good of English grapes.	56
Worms prevented.	29

T H E

rc. as
108
ibid.
th. 21
56
29

H E

I

The Second Part

OF THE

Garden of E D E N.

Divers conceited Expe-
riments in Trees, Plants,
Flowers, Herbs, and Fruits.

Num. I.

*Fruit and Flowers to come ear-
ly, and before others, or late
and after others, or to have
them growing all the year.*

Seet. I.



IR Francis Wal-
singham caused
divers Apri-
cock Trees to
be planted a
gainst a south Wall, and their
B Branches

Planting
of Trees
against
br ck wals.

How to
multiply
the Sun-
beams up-
on Trees.

Branches to be born up also against the wall according to the manner of Vines, whereby his Plumbs did ripen three or four weeks before any other that grew at large in any Orchard, and had not the benefit of the Suns reflexion. Hereupon I do infer, That if every Tree were planted in a several Tabernacle, or such Concave as were aptest for the receiving and reflecting of the Sun-beams upon the Fruit; and the same also either lined with Lead or Tin plates, or garnished with glasses of steel or crystalline, that by such means, peradventure, the reflexion might be multiplied, to the greater forwarding of the Fruit, especially the Trees being Dwarf-trees

trees, whereby the Sun might reflect both from the sides and from the ground, unto the uppermost branch or bough of the Tree: And by these helps the Olive, Pomgranate, Orange and Lemond trees, and such like, might happily bear their Fruit in our cold Clymate. *Quare*, if these walls did stand so conveniently, as they might also be continually warmed with the Kitchen fires, as serving for Backs unto your Chimneys, if so they should not likewise finde some little furtherance in their ripening.

2. *Quare* also, If wrapping of ropes of Hay about the bodies of the Trees to defend them from the windes, and other cold that happen-

Olive,
Pomgra
nate, O-
range and
Lemond
trees to
bear fruit.

Sol and
Vulcan
meeting
together
in the wals

Trees
wrapped a-
bout with
Hay.

4 *Experiments in Trees, Plants,*

eth most in the night season.

Nourish-
ing Li-
quor, rich
Mould.

To pre-
vent the
frosts in
May.

Early
fruit with-
out the
help of
Beckwits.

3. Water these Trees with nourishing and feeding Liquors, and give a new supply now and then of richer Mould unto them; and if you will prevent the dangers of the frost, which they are subject unto in their blossom; then lay open the roots for a time, that the sap may not rise too fast; or if your Orchard consist of Dwarf-trees, growing in great pots of stone, or vessels of wood, you may remove them from time to time as you see cause, and so preserve them from all injury of the weather.

4. And lest I should leave all other men destitute of early Fruit, whose ability will not

not serve to compass their Orchards with Brick-walls (which would prove an excessive charge) my advice is, that their Orchard should consist wholly of Dwarf trees, over which, being close compact together, they may spread a canvas tent removable at pleasure, or defending onely the North, East, and Northeast winds from them with canvas walls; which canvas they may hire of the Upholsters after the rate of one penny the ell for many moneths together; for notwithstanding this imployment it serveth the Painters turn sufficiently. Neither ought this course seem very chargeable unto us, if we do either consider the infinite number

Canvas
tent.

Canvas
Walls.

of Trees that a small square will receive, if they be closely packed together; or if we do estimate the profit that will arise of such forward fruit, which will easily countervail the hire of our canvas. And yet for our better encouragement herein, I have heard that also noted of our best experienced Practisers this way, That these kinde of Dwarf-trees are commonly more fortunate in their bearing, then our ordinary trees, whose bodies are greater, and carry their heads so high into the weather; and it shall not be amiss, notwithstanding these walls or covers, to place these Dwarf-trees (especially if they grow in vessels removeable) either upon

Dwarf
trees more
fortunate
then o-
thers.

Preparing
of the
ground for
Dwarf-
trees.

upon Pavement of Free-
stone or Brick, or upon a plat-
form of Gravel, whereby the
Sun may reflect the stronger
upon them, always provided
that you have also care to
keep them sufficiently moist,
and from being withered or
parched with the heat, (which
you may easily prevent in
the time of dry weather) by
watering them continually by
way of filtration out of apt
vessels placed for the purpose.
And though your trees be
fixed and growing in the
ground, yet it shall not be
amiss to have a flore of hard
gravel round about them to
help the reflexion of the Sun,
so as you have care either to
leave sufficient store of earth
about the body of every

The man-
ner how
to water
them.

8 *Experiments in Trees, Plants,*

Tree, and the same earth to be laid in the forme of a concave receptive to receive such rain water as falleth, and to convey that unto the root; or else if you will cover the whole face of the ground with gravel, you must then at the foot of every tree thrust in a pipe of stone (for which purpose, and to avoid charge, the neck of these stone bodies wherein the Goldfiners do use to draw their strong water, will serve very aptly) which must receive a continual watering *per laneam linguam*, as before, to keep them moist: And here (if it were not for charge) I could wish all these Orchards that are replenished with Dwarf-trees, to consist of small squares, so as they might

The big-
ness of
these Or-
chards.

might be ten or twelve yards every way in length and breadth, and no more; about which squares I would also erect the cheapest wall that could be devised, which should not exceed three or four foot in height; the use whereof is so manifest, as that I shall not need to publish the same in any plainer terms. But if to have early Fruit, we do neither regard labor nor charge, then let us build a square and close room, having many degrees of shelves, one above another, in which we may aptly place so many of these Dwarf-trees as we shall think good; in time of cold weather, we may keep the same warm in nature of a Stove, with a small fire being made in

The height
of the walls
of this Or-
chard.

A Stove to
keep dwarf
trees in.

in such Furnaces, and in such manner as I will at all times be ready to shew to such as are willing to make any use thereof; and if the weather be fair and open, and that the room be made full of windows or open sides, we may for such time use the benefit of the Sun-shine, or carry them abroad at our pleasure; and for the forwarding of your Fruits, you shall not need to begin this practice till the sap begin to rise, and then but for a few moneths onely, except in the night time, when we shall fear any frosty or other nipping weather. There be divers persons whom this secret doth fit very well, and may perform the same without expence of money, amongst which

When to
place the
Trees in a
Stove.

A Stove
kept with
small
charge.

plants,

in such
all times
as are
there-
be fair
room
ows or
r such
of the
em a-
nd for
fruits,
begin
begin
for a
ept in
shall
nip-
e di-
cret
may
ex-
ngft
nich

Flowers, Herbs, and Fruits.

II

which number are all such as are forced in respect of their trade to keep any great or continual fires, as Brewers, Diers, Soap-boilers, Refiners of Sugar, and the owners of Glass-houses, and such like, who may easily convey the heat or steam of their fires (which is now utterly lost) into some private room adjoining, wherein they may bestow their Fruit trees to their greater pleasure & contentment. Neither do I think it an unseemly sight to have some dozen or twenty of these Dwarf-trees ranked in good order upon highshelves in our winter-Parlors, where we may also make a second use of our chargeable fires. Yet this caveat let me give by the way

Winter
Parlors
made Or-
chards.

A caveat
for dwarf
trees that
have been
tenderly
kept.

way (which I learned by the experience of my friend who in one frosty night, by the negligence of his Servant, lost 20 of the fairest Carnation Pots that I have seen, being all of them very full of Buds, and many of them blown out in the dead of winter, and all this happened by leaving them onely one frosty night abroad) that when we have made our Dwarf-trees thus tender, by defending them from all cold and hard weather, by a close and warm Stove, that we must be very careful, that if (to take the advantage of a showre of rain, or some other fair and sunny weather, we happen to carry them abroad) that about the Sun-set, or rather somewhat before,

before, we convey them again to their place of refuge, and some think it necessary to expose them to the air only in rainy and temperate days, and rather to lose the rain, then to set them abroad in a cold day. I hope I shall not here need to give any advice for the necessary watering of these Trees in their convenient time, because there is no man so ignorant, but that he knoweth that all Vegetables do receive both their life and nourishment from heat and moisture; onely they may make their choice (if they please) of these several manners, and likewise of some of these compound liquors as are elsewhere in this Discourse handled more at large, whereby to water them
in

Watering
the dwarf
trees in
the Sove.

14 *Experiments in Trees, Plants,*

in a more fructifying manner then any of our ordinary means doth afford, set your pots in pans of water that hath been before exposed to the Sun.

Vines to
bear early.

Several
earths or
moulds.

5. The blood of beasts tempered with some lime and earth (for without lime the blood engendreth great store of worms) is most excellent to lay at the roots of Vines to hasten the ripening of the Grapes: *Quare*, if the same be not good for all other Trees and Plants to that end. I have also both heard and read of Pigeons dung greatly commended for the forwarding of Fruit-trees. *Quare*, the ashes of Beans stalks or Vines, or of salt alone, or salt and earth first putrified together,
of

of Sope-ashes, & all those sundry sorts of Soyl more plentifully displayed in my Discourse upon the vegetable Salt, if any of these being applied in due proportion, and in the true season of the year, will not afford some expedition in this work, and how often it shall be necessary to change and renew your soil in one year, if you mean to have the first Fruit, and before all other. *Quere*, of Lime, and of such earth as is found in hollow Willow trees, and of Fearn first purified.

Lime.

6. When the Grapes are knit, you must nip off the new sprigs from time to time as they put forth. and thereby (as some think) your Grapes will

Nipping
off Grapes.

Rooting
of seeds
within
days be-
fore they
be sowed
abroad.

will both grow the greater,
and ripen the sooner.

7. Mr. Googe in his book
of Husbandry commendeth
the mingling of stones with
earth, and so laid up together
in a vessel one year before
you plant them, and by this
means you may have store of
Sets very speedily to make
Hedges withal, by planting
them in a inner Garden, as he
termeth it, *Quare*, if Pease,
Beans, Pompeons, Musk-
Mellons, and all other Pulse
and Seeds which we would
have to come early, were
used in this manner for a
season, in some small pots,
or other vessels, and filled
with rich mould, and water-
ed with the Liquors *ante*
num.3. being first made blood
warm,

warm, and the same pots and vessels also placed in a gentle Stove or some other convenient place aptly warmed with the fire, and after in *March* if it prove warm, or else in the beginning of *April*, if the same were sown, if so they would not be much forward-
ed.

8. And for t^e keeping of any Flowers or Plants abroad, as also of these seeds thus sown within doors, or any other Pots of Flowers, or Dwarf-trees in a temperate heat, with small charge, you may perform the same by hanging a cover of Tin or other mettall over the vessel wherein you boile your Beef, or drive your Buck, which having a pipe in the top, and

C

being

A Stove
for all Ve-
getables
good
cheap.

being made in the fashion of a funnel, may be conveyed into what place of your Orchard or Garden you shall think meet; which room, if it were so made, as that at your pleasure it may become either close or open, you may keep it in the nature of a Stove in the night season, or in any other cold weather, and in the Summer time you may use the benefit of the Sunbeams, to comfort and cherish your Plants or Seeds. And this way, if I be not deceived, you may have both Orange, Lemons, Pomgranet trees, yea peradventure Coloquintida, and Pepper trees, and such like: The sides of this room, if you think good, may be plaister-
ed

ed, and the top thereof may be covered with some streined Canvas to take away at your pleasure. *Quare*, if it be best to let the pipe of lead to breath out at the end onely, or else at divers small vents which may be made in that part of the pipe which passeth alongst the Stove. I fear that this is but a meer conceit, because the steam of water will not extend far; but if the cover to your pot be of mettall, and made so close that no air can breath out saving at the pipe, which is folded or well closed in some part of the cover, then it seemeth probable, this cover may be put on after the pot is scummed.

9. Mr. *Googe* citeth an opi-

Pease and
other seeds
steeped in
several li-
quors be-
fore the
sowing.

nion of some men that hold,
that Pease being laid in water
a day or two before they be
sown, will grow the sooner.

Quere of Milk, Spirit of wine,
or water that hath been long
infused upon dung, or waste
soape ashes, or common ashes,
whose heart and salt hath not
been drawn out before ;
quere also, whether the wa-
ters aforesaid being cold, or
blood-warm do serve best for
this purpose ; *quere* of steep-
ing them in Sack or Malmsey,
White wine, *aqua composita*,
&c.

Parsley to
grow spee-
dily.

Compound
earth.

10. I have been credibly
informed, that if you make
a lay of powdred lime and
ashes, and then a lay of earth
and dung, and then a lay of
lime, and upon that a lay of
good

good fat mould, and do therein sow your Parsely seeds being first steeped in white wine, and then water them presently, that so the heat of the lime and dung will force up a wonderful and sudden spring in a few hours: *Quare*, if there be any good use of this secret though it should be true; *quare* also of watering the said seeds with *Aqua vita*, or wine Lees. *Fabam refecunt novem diebus obrutam oleo, germinare in duobus horis impositam pani calido.* Cardan. de rer. varietate, 878.

II. Some commend the applying of Gun-powder to the roots of Plants to forward them; *quare* of Salt-peter, and *quare* of the Salt that the Petermen derive

C 3 from

Wine, *Aqua vita*,
Wine lees,
water with

Beans steeped
in oyl.

Gunnpow-
der, Salt-
peter, and
salt.

Ashes.

from the Salpeter; *quere* of the ashes of every Plant bestowed upon it self.

Compound earth.

12. Take one part of Soot and one part Cowdung, and two parts earth; plant the Slips of your Carnations therein after they are well rooted. *Quere* of Roses and other plants.

Cherries kept back ward by a tent.

13. Sir *Francis Carew*, as I have heard, did spread a tent over a Cherry-tree that was well taken, and before they were grown to any great bigness, and thereby defended them from ripening; now and then also sprinkling water upon the Tent.

Salt and earth putrified together.

14. *Quere* of putrifying of salt and earth together in some apt place, before you apply the same to the roots

roots of your Fruit trees, or Flowers, whether the same will not help your Plants forward?

15. *Quare* of strowing Sope-ashes at several times upon Pease, or at the roots of other Fruits or Flowers before they be ripe, what effects will follow; and so of salt, lime, and all other kinds of enriching soil. These ashes are reported to kill worms, weeds and rushes where they are bestrewed.

Quare of the use of Sea-coal-ashes.

16. *Quare* of arching of a small Orchard for Dwarf-trees, and fire placed under the arches in cold weather; *quare* also of planting of great store of pieces of glaſs upon

Sopeashes
used often
so forward
Pease,
Fruit, &c.

Seacoal
ashes.

Arching
the ground

Glasses
upon the
ground.

the whole face of the ground
to procure a stronger reflexi-
on.

Herbs and
flowers
kept by co-
vering
them as
they grow.

17. There were divers dain-
ty fresh sallat herbs presented
at Christmas, to Sir *Cutbert
Bucks* Lord Mayor of *London*
by an *Italian*, which he had
onely covered in the earth as
they grew. *Quare* if it be not
better to cover them over
with sand than with earth, to
defend them from putrefacti-
on; *quare* how many sorts of
Herbs and Flowers may be
kept this way. *Plus num.*
19.

Backward
ing of
Fruits and
Flowers se-
veral ways.

18. Cut Roses in the end
of *April*; (*quare* if the bud
onely, or the buds and other
shoots must be cut off when
they are full of young buds,
and the branches will bud a-
gain

gain when all other Roses have done blowing; this I did see experimented in Oxford in July 1585. Cut Roses monethly one under another, and see what effects will follow. I have proved the cutting off of such Gilliflowers stalks as began to spindle, and by that means they put forth their buds much later; *quere* in what other Fruits or Flowers this practice may be used; *quere* also, if Flowers or other Dwarf-trees may not be hindered from bearing their fruit early, by keeping such pots in shady places, or keeping them within doors for a time, until you would have them to come forward; *quere* of Beans and Pease cut down in

April

Beans and
Pease cut
down be-
times.

Glasses
upon the
ground.

Herbs and
flowers
kept by co-
vering
them as
they grow.

Backward
ing of
Fruits and
Flowers se-
veral ways.

the whole face of the ground
to procure a stronger reflexi-
on.

17. There were divers dain-
ty fresh sallat herbs presented
at Christmas, to Sir *Cutbert
Bucks* Lord Mayor of *London*
by an *Italian*, which he had
onely covered in the earth as
they grew. *Quare* if it be not
better to cover them over
with sand than with earth, to
defend them from putrefacti-
on; *quare* how many sorts of
Herbs and Flowers may be
kept this way. *Plus num.*
19.

18. Cut Roses in the end
of *April*; (*quare* if the bud
onely, or the buds and other
shoots must be cut off when
they are full of young buds,
and the branches will bud a-
gain

gain when all other Roses have done blowing; this I did see experimented in *Oxford* in *July* 1585. Cut Roses monethly one under another, and see what effects will follow. I have proved the cutting off of such Gilliflowers stalks as began to spindle, and by that means they put forth their buds much later; *quare* in what other Fruits or Flowers this practice may be used; *quare* also, if Flowers or other Dwarf-trees may not be hindered from bearing their fruit early, by keeping such pots in shady places, or keeping them within doors for a time, until you would have them to come forward; *quare* of Beans and Pease cut down in
April

Beans and
Pease cut
down be-
times.

Fruit kept
backward.

April or May; quare of twisting the branch of any Tree or Flower, and binding the same so twisted to a stick; *quare* of binding a band streight about the branch of any Tree or Flower, or winding of Packthread many folds about the same. And *quare* how long such fruit or flowers will hang upon their branches being thus used. Also when you have wreathed a branch of a Cherry-tree, or Plum-tree with your hand somewhat hard, then stay it there with two splents, & *vide quid fiet*. Also prove how little of the bark will serve a branch to convey the sap up to the fruit, and take away all the rest with a knife. Roses have been tried to come late by binding

Late Roses

binding the bark hard of the branches whereon they grow.

19. *Quere* of covering over the Violets that come about *Michaelmas* with sand, *sicut ante num.* 17. and so of Strawberries that blow in cold weather; but this covering for Flowers, I think, would be done by whelming of apt earthen pots upon them, which pots may also be covered over with earth or sand if you see cause, for that otherwise you shall deface the Flowers. *Quere* of Artichoke roots covered so all the winter to make them more forward in the Spring, and so of the like profitable Plants; *quere* if it be not necessary to have earthen covers or caps to fit

Covering
of Violets
or Straw-
berries
with sand
or pots.

fit these pots, which you may take off at your pleasure in warm and rainy, or in sunny weather, and after close them up and cover them again, as before. You may also cover each Dwarf-tree either growing in a pot or standing in the earth with a several cap made of wood according to the bigness or spreading of the branches, by which means you may either keep the fruit long upon the tree, or after they are blossomed in the spring time, defend them from the frosts in *May*, and so you shall have many times fruits when other men shall fail and want them.

Pots divided in halves for Flowers.

20. For the forwarding of all the seeds of Pompeons, Musk-Mellons, Cucumber seeds.

seeds, Artichoke seeds, &c. you may procure divers earthen pots of a reasonable bigness, and wel glazed within to be made either of the fashion of Gilliflower pots, or round, upright and of an equal bigness, but let them be made either without bottoms in the fashion of a steeple or else parted into two equal halves, from the uppermost edge even to the centre of the bottom, in the midst of which bottom there may be a hole made of a convenient largeness; upon which (lest any worm should enter) lay a thin flat piece of lead full of small holes, through which the water may pass; let the sides of these pots meet so close, as that thereby also no worm may enter to bite

Pots without bottoms and steeple-wise.

Prevention of worms.

Ordering
these pots.

bite or gnaw the Seeds ; these pots you may set abroad in warm and sunny weather, or when there falleth any temperate rain ; and, at all other times you may either keep them within doors, or place them in your warm Balneo, *ante num.* 8. and by this means, as I guess, you may have very early and forward Plants, from the which having artificially and workmanly taken the loose sides without loosening the earth from the roots, you may place the Plants with the earth about them, in convenient holes made beforehand for that purpose ; or if you set these divided pots into the earth at the first planting of your seeds, then may you cover and uncover them

at

at your own pleasure, which other pots having holes in the tops of them, in the which you may place stone Funnels, whereby to retain the rain that falleth in the night, being first ordered *sicut ante num. 19.* is more fully handled; and when you think that the Plants have rooted deep enough, then you may dig about the sides of your pots, and so gently remove them, leaving the Plants fast growing behinde in the earth. But if your purpose be to plant either Pepper trees, or Coliquintida trees, Orange or Lemon trees, Pomgranare trees or Almond trees, or such like, then you may likewise use pots of the same fashion, saving onely that they must

Pots for
Dwarf
trees.

Tubs for
Dwarf-
trees.

Bottoms of
oyled paper

must be made of a far greater receipt, because they are to yeeld a sufficient nourishment to a greater Plant, and that it will be requisite to have four large and strong ears to every pot; although I know that some do rather commend large deep and strong tubs, well pitched or cemented within and without, which may be transported upon great Coultaves or other carriages. And peradventure it shall not be amiss to have these divided pots without any earthen bottoms, instead whereof you may binde a strong and double oyled paper, having a large hole therein, which may be fast tied about the skirts of your pot with Packthred, which paper bottoms

bottoms may very well decay and rot during the time that each Plant will require for his deep rooting; & if you doubt that the worm will be the rather busie with the paper because of the oyle, then it shall not be amiss to make the oyl somewhat bitter by a decoction of Wormwood therein, and by this means you may easily draw your pot out of the earth, without loosening the earth at all that cleaveth to the roots of your Plants. I could also wish that each of the aforesaid pots should have some small holes in the lip of every pot, especially if they want ears, that thereby thin plated lead might be fastned by small wiers, in which leads, having your Prints for that

D

pur-

Holes in
the lips of
the pots.

Leads
with let-
ters hang-
ing at the
pots.

Watering
by a Lift.

Nourish-
ing waters.

purpose, you may strike two or three such Letters of the A B C as you shall think good, which letters you may always refer to some paper book, wherein you may set down in particular the name of the Seed or Plant, the ordering, the season wherein you set them, and all other circumstances whatsoever, whereby you may learn either to iterate or avoid the like practice the next time. And it shall not be amiss in a time of drought or dry weather, as also in the first sowing or planting of your Simples, either to water them by a list, as appeareth more fully *ante, num. 4.* or else to place every pot in an earthen pan, half full of such water as hath been first infused in dung,

dung, sope-ashes, &c. and exposed a few days to the Sun before you do use it in this manner; for by this means the earth will draw or suck up sufficient moisture at the holes in the bottom, whereby the root shall be kindly watered. Neither is it amiss, as I think, to have shells or pans of earth, wherein to place all your artificial pots, which may receive such rain water as soaketh through at the bottoms of your pots, which water because it containeth the strength or salt of the earth, would be after every great showre returned upon the pots again. But the first and principal care of all other must be to fill your pot with a fat and rich mould, whereof

D 2 there

Earthen
pans to
place your
pots in.

Salt mold
for your
pots.

Refresh-
ing with
new mold.

Backward-
ing of your
Dwart-
trees or
Flowers.

there is good choice in this small Treatise, which being now and then refreshed with fresh earth at the top and sides by opening the pot, and pairing away first of the old earth, and then filling them up again with new, may peradventure give great furtherance to your desires. And if you would have your dwarf-trees growing in the aforesaid pots kept so backward as that they may bear their fruit after all other Fruit Trees of the same kind, then you may in the beginning of the year give them only the morning Sun, or but one hours Sun in the morning, and another in the evening, or else you may place them in shady places, till you would have them to come forward;

forward ; and hereby you may keep your Cherry-trees as backward as you please ; and so likewise if your desire be to avoid the dangerous frosts in *May*, then must you keep these pots, trees and flowers in some close room from the Sun, thereby to defend them from their early blooming, whereby those later frosts being spent before you expose them to the weather, the fruit shall be in no danger at the time of the knitting ; and by this practice you may happen to have Cherries upon your Dwarf-trees when the great Cherry-orchard in *Kent* shall fail. And because every spectator or beholder of these conceited trees may not pre-

D 3

sently

Avoiding
of the
frosts in
May.

Hiding of
the art.

sently look into the invention hereof, it shall not be amiss to make either so many holes in the ground, or so many brick receptracles as will receive your pots all the Summertime, wherein they may be so closely placed even with the ground, and all the brims of the pot so covered with earth, as that they shall seem to be growing ends in ordinary manner, to the great admiration of all such as shall behold them.

The fashion of your Stove for the Dwarf-trees.

20. Your Stove or close Orchard may be made to open at all sides saving the North, in the manner of the shop-windows in *London*, whose board and timber must be well pitched, oiled or greased over with the fat of the powder-

powder-beef-pot; but then perhaps it will be offensive to your apparel, because it is over long in drying; the roof also may be divided into four parts, and each part so placed as that it may be drawn up with a pulley, thereby to receive the Sun and Rain when you shall think good; and in cold weather, or in the winter season to be kept warm, according to the manner set down *ante*, *num.* 8. But how to build a house in such form as that the Sun both in the Summer and also in the Winter season may shine therein very plentifully, see the opinion of *Cardanus* cited in the *Collection of secrets*, made by *Wickerus*, p. 591. *Quare* of a round Stove turning on a pin

like a Windmil, and being full of glafs-windows.

Forward-
ing of fruit
by a tent.

21. A tent spread over a Cherry-tree, or any other Fruit-tree, and receiving that vaporous heat, *ante num. 8.* will help greatly to forward the blossoming and ripening of any fruit, being used in the night time, and in all other sharp and cold weather; all the Art will be herein to have some speedy means of pitching or spreading this tent, and taking the same down again.

Cutting of
Vines to
bear quick-
ly.

22. When you plant the cuttings of Vines, chuse such of the last years shoots as may have some part of the former years stock cut off with them, and so you shall have Grapes a year sooner at the least.

23. *Quere*, if the taking away of the first blossoms of Fruits, will force any Fruit-tree to bring forth new blossoms, and thereby to bear fruit a great deal later; *post* 81.

Nipping off the first blossoms.

24. When you have first prickt in your seeds into the ground, set over each of them a glass which is broad below, and the bottom broken out, and whose neck is narrow, but leave the mouth open; these glasses defend off the cold air, encrease the heat of the sun, and keep the Plants moist; because the water as it ascendeth by the attraction of the sun, so it slippeth down again by the gliding sides of the glass; for I have seen in dry weather, the ground which

Glasses on your young plants.

hath been covered with one of these glasse much blacker and moister then any other earth round about it ; this is done to defend a young plant from the nipping cold , and from the parching heat, until it have gotten up to some growth whereby it may defend it self the better, and then you may remove the glass.

Soil for
out-land-
ish plants.

25. Let every outlandish Plant be set in such soil as cometh nearest in kinde to that soil wherein it did naturally grow beyond the Seas ; or if you can, bring over sufficient of the same earth wherein it grew.

To for-
ward Al-
mond trees

26. Steep the Almonds with their shels in milk two or three days, then make a trench

trench of good dung of two foot deep, upon which make a lay of fine sifted earth of a hand breadth deep, into which prick your Almonds, then cover them with more sifted earth, and every year remove them, always planting them in the same trenched ground, and so they will grow a yard in heighth every year, as Sir *Edward Denny* of *Ireland* assured me, upon his own trial; these because they are dainty and shady trees, are fit to make stately Walks in Noblemens Gardens.

27. For the forwarding of your seeds of Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Pomgranates, &c. use the same order as is here set down, for Musk-mellon seeds, and then remove

Orange,
Lemon &
Almond
trees for-
warded.

remove your Plants into pots, which by apt covers you may sufficiently defend from all manner of cold weather, not exposing them to the air, but onely in a sunny day.

When to
sow that
which you
would
have to
seed.

28. Whatsoever you would have to run to seed apace, sow that seed either in three days before, or three days after the full of the Moon; *quare*, if the three first days be not the better; and *quare*, if the day of the full be not the best of all other.

High bor-
des of
Time,
Hyop, &c.
speedily.

29. If you board up earth to the height and bredth of a privy hedge that is of fix or seven years growth with boards that be thick and well seasoned, and bored through full of large and slope holes, or rather being full of long flits;

flits; after the earth is well
settled, you may plant the
top of the border and sides
likewise with Hysop, Time,
Lavender, &c. or else you may
plant the sides with some con-
trary Plant to make the one
to set off the other the bet-
ter; This way you may make
dainty Borders of Carnati-
ons if you keep the sides cut
in frets or other works, plant-
ing the Carnations on the top
of the borders; or if you
please, you may cut out square
holes like checker boards, or
fair Roman Letters in poses,
or emblems in the sides of the
borders, and so keep them
according to the works. By
this devise you may also make
Mounts, Pyramids &c. accord-
ing to the shape of the case
wherein

Sides of
borders in
works.

Checker-
works, Po-
ses and
Emblems.

Mounts,
Pyramids.

An artificial tree or arbor.

Dogs, Lyons, Fowl, Fish, &c. artificial.

wherein you plant ; and it will seem very strange being set of such plants as do ordinarily grow very low and near the ground. This way also a man may plant an artificial Tree or Arbor, planting the body and arms of the tree with Herbs or Flowers ; and to cover the secret, you may hide the arms and body with the bark of trees or moss ; as also Dogs, Lions, Bulls, Men, Fishes, Fowle, &c. having hollow moulds for the same, either of stone or wood well pitched within and without : There may be also pipes of lead conveyed through the bodies of such forms, which must be stopt at the ends, and have divers little holes in them, whereby water may be
con-

and it
e being
do ordi-
ow and
his way
an arti-
planting
of the
owers;
et, you
d body
r moss;
Bulls,
ec. ha-
for the
r wood
d with-
o pipes
gh the
which
s, and
es in
may be
con-

conveyed with a Funnel into the pipe, unto every part of the earth.

30. If it be possible any way without fire or great charge, to have green Oakes, Elms, or other Trees at Christmas, then I hold this for one of the likeliest, To graff in the bud or otherwise any of the aforesaid Trees upon the Bay or Holly-tree which seem to have strong and hot sap by their greenness in winter time. If this prove, you may graff and imp in the bud all sorts of Fruit-trees upon the aforesaid stock, whereby you may have most comfortable and dainty Walks in your Orchard or Garden. Mr. *Mas-*
kalls Book of the art of grafting, fol. 56. Some commend the

Walks of
green trees
in winter.

the planting of Fir-trees in Walks, for this purpose.

Iron backs
to your
pots.

31. *Quare* if it be not good in the Summer and Spring time to place concave backs of iron or tin plates in every pot wherein you have planted either Dwarf-trees or Flowers, and so to remove your pots from time to time as they may best receive the reflection of the Sun, whereby to ripen them the sooner; use the like against your clusters of Grapes. *Quare* if it be not good to plant Vines in moist grounds in respect of this secret.

A second
crop of the
same beans

32. If you cut down Beans as soon as they have done bearing, and that the year prove a dripping year, you may have a second crop growing

trees in
ose.

or good

Spring

backs of

very pot

nted ei-

lowers,

our pots

as they

reflecti-

oy to ri-

use the

sters of

be not

n moist

this se-

n Beans

e done

he year

r, you

o grow-

ing

ing from the same stalk that will come late; this I have proved in my Garden in *St. Martins-lane*. *Quare* of Pease, otherwise you must water them presently upon the cutting down, and now and then after, as the weather shall give occasion.

33. I think of all waters that are not infused, rain water to be the best of all other to water your delicate plants with; but if for want thereof you shall be forced to water them with common water, yet let the same stand in a great stone or wooden vessel three or four days in the Sun, before you water therewith; but for the better forwarding of your Fruit and Flowers, you may prove brackish wa-

E

ter,

Several
waters.

ter, *viz.* such as cometh near in proportion of saltness to the Sea-water, which is one part salt to twenty parts of water, or much thereabouts ; but this may not be used often for burning of your plants ; or rather you may try water infused upon common ashes, or sopeashes, and all manner of dung , or wherein there hath been store of Hay, Litter or some other Herbs infused ; you may also prove Wine, Milk, Wine-Lees, Strong-Beer, and *Aqua composita*, if they be not too chargeable. *Quare* of Sopesuds and powder Beef broth ; *quare* if it be not better also to water your plants with the said water or liquors being made first blood warm, *plus post.* 35.

Quare

Quere of the strength or heart of much earth, extracted by common water, or rain water, and then evaporated to a small quantity, wherewith you may water your plants to make them encrease exceedingly.

34. *Quere* of grafting Cherry-trees upon Apple-trees or Pear-trees, and so generally of all Flowers and Fruit that may be grafted, if being grafted upon such kinde as be late and backward in bearing, if so the same will not bear their fruit much later.

35. About three weeks or a moneth before their usual time of bearing, water your Roses morning and evening onely with warm water, and by this means a *Cambridge*

Backward-
ing of
Fruits and
Flowers.

Roses ear-
ly.

eth near
s to the
one part
f water,
; but
d often
plants ;
y water
n ashes,
manner
n there
y, Litter
nfused ;
Wine,
Strong-
osita, if
geable.
d pow-
e if it be
er your
ater or
e first
st. 35.
Quere

man had Roses yearly some twenty four daies before others; *quere* of this practice in all other Flowers, especially the water being first prepared *ut supra*, num. 33.

Early
Cherries.

36. A French-man did greatly commend unto me the applying of unfleakt lime to the roots of Cherry-trees being first made bare in a convenient time of the year, (*quere* if it be not better to fleak it first with water) and this for the forwarding of them in their bearing. *Quere* if one part lime and one part earth, or one part lime and one part horse-dung. This practice destroyeth the Tree in a few years, but that loss is supplied with the advantage in the price of such early fruit. *Quere*

ly some
before o-
practice
especial-
first pre-
3.

man did
o me the
lime to
trees be-
a conve-
, (*quare*
sleak it
d this for
them in
e if one
rt earth,
one part
rice de-
a few
suppli-
e in the
t. *Qua-*

re

re of Sopeashes laid at their roots.

37. Lay sheeps dung in
foak in water for a convenient
time, and water your Arti-
chokes therewith, and it will
make them very great : So
likewise wil the water wherein
dung hath been steeped make
Strawberries very large and
great ; An antient Citizen in
London did use in the winter
time to burn the earth from
the roots of his Artichokes,
and instead thereof to lay in
some of his waste Sopeashes,
and he found the same to for-
ward them greatly.

38. Slope your Stock up-
ward, and slope your Cions
downward, and joyn back to
back, binde them together as
Colliers do their whips, and

E 3

close

Artichoke
and Straw-
berries to
grow great

A speedy
O chard.

close the joynts with tempered Loam and Moss, or rather with wax, *ut postea*. 110. This is called the Whip-stock grafting, and you may in this manner graff a whole bow of a Tree to have an Orchard that shall bear fruit speedily.

Grapes
growing
late and
kept long.

39. Put the bunches of Grapes after they are knit into great and apt glasses, having two mouthes, holes or little pipes, the one just opposite to the other, *viz.* the one upward, the other downward, whereby both the water and the sun may have issue: And when you fear the frosts you may stop up the ends close, and by this means you may happen to have Grapes growing upon the Vines at Christmas; or else when

when the Grapes are ripe, if you cut off a long branch of the Vine which hath one, two, or three clusters of Grapes upon it, and at either end of the cutting, if you put a Pomewater, and every three days or six days change your Apples, tying a thread in the midst of the cutting, and so hang the same up in a cool and dry place, they will keep fresh a long time. Some thrust onely the stalk whereon the bunch groweth in a sound and lasting Apple, and so hang it up; or else dig a hole in the earth, and lay good store of straw therein, and then Grapes, and then straw again, and over them lay boards, which must be so covered over with sand, as that

no air may enter; and by this means, as I am informed by a stranger, they will last a long time, *vid. post.* 109.

Good
wines of
English
Grapes.

40. I think it not impertinent here to set down a means how we may of our English Grapes purchase an excellent good Wine; and the rather, for that I finde the same to be both probable and possible, both by some antiquities and experiences set down by Mr. *Barnabie Googe* in his Book of Husbandrie, as also by that inevitable argument which he draweth from the same altitude of the Pole wherein we are, and under which there be found beyond the seas most fruitful Vineyards, and which do yield both good and pleasant wines,

wines, as about *Backrach, Colin, Andernach*, and divers other places in *Germany*, which have (as he affirmeth in his Epistle to the Reader) the self same latitude and disposition of the Heavens that we have, whereby is sufficiently confuted that common, though erroneous received opinion against our Climate, that it should not be hot enough for that Plant; may be proveth further that the wideness to the South is not altogether the cause of good Wines, as appeareth in that you have about *Orleans* great store of good and excellent Wine, whereas if you go to *Bruges*, two days journey farther to the South, you shall finde a Wine not worth the drinking.

ing. The like is of *Paris* and *Barleduke* (as Mr. *D. Dale* did inform him) the one being southward, with naughty wines; and the other a great way farther to the North, with as good Wines as may be; and thus far Mr. *Googe*. Mr. *Holinshed* also, in that his painful and commendable History of *England*, doth constantly affirm, That this Island hath been greatly replenished with Vineyards, and that it is not to be doubted but that if the same Plants were by continuance of time, and good ordering of them made familiar with our soil, we should have both full and rich wines of our own growing. And here I have just cause to accuse the extreme negligence,
and

and blockish ignorance of our people, who do most unjustly lay their wrongful accusations upon the soil, whereas the greatest, if not the whole fault justly may be removed upon themselves. For whereas neither in Pasture nor arable grounds they look for any great or continual encrease without all the due and necessary circumstances of Husbandry be performed to the same; yet in Vines they onely expect a plentiful Harvest (or else they condemn the soil) although they bestow no other manuring, proining or ordering of them, but only cut and proin them in the 12 days, and that very careless, & without any due regard or choice had of the branches which should

should be taken away close to the stock, and which should be cut off between the third and fourth joynt, and maintaining as well the waste and sucking roots, as the principal and master roots which ought most chiefly to be cherished and preserved. But because this matter requireth a large discourse, and for that Mr. *Barnaby Googe* hath very sufficiently handled this subject already, I will refer you to his labors, by which you may learn both the election of your soil, and the best scituation therof, the planting of your Sets, the proining both of the Stock and Roots, the turning and translation of the ground, the choice of the best and aptest dung for them, with all other necessary

ry circumstances requisite to the Plant, unless peradventure there may be some few observations else to be learned, either at the hands of an experienced French Gardener, or that you shall think good to put in practice some one or other of these few conceived helps for the better forwarding of them in this our cold Climate; onely I have thought it necessary for the avoiding of all French and Spanish objections, to set down a new, and yet a most assured and undoubted course how to furnish our selves with such store of good and perfect wines, as that we shall not need either to be beholding to the Frenchmen our doubtful friends, or to the Spaniards
our

our assured enemies, for this sweet and delicate kinde of liquor; always provided that we use some careful means at the first to store our selves with the right and natural plants of those Vines, whose wine we desire to have; for the bringing over of which plants from beyond the Seas, if we cannot otherwise furnish our selves of them within our own Continent, we may use that pretty ingenious help for the carrying of our Sets being well covered with earth, and conveyed into close vessels, as Mr. *Googe* in his aforesaid Book hath in plain terms disclosed. Then supposing all the skilful experience of *France* to be first shewed and performed in our English Vine.

Vineyard, and that yet notwithstanding there wanteth a sufficient and perfect digestion to bring the Grape to his full ripeness and maturity let us according to the French manner press out their sweet and pleasant juyce such as it is, and by sufficient decoction and ebullition bring the one moiety thereof to the fulness of a cote, which being cold, we may well mix with equal proportions of the crude and raw wine, or so proportion the same as it may be most pleasing to our own mouths, leaving them to the weather till they have inseparably united and incorporated themselves together; and this is no strange practice, but onely drawn from the Spaniard and
the

the Greek who cutteth both his Malmseys and Muscadines, and for the most part also his Canary Sack both to make them last the longer, and also to be more fuller of wine. Neither are we here to be discouraged at the charge of fire, or the wasting of that faint flegmatique liquor that must of necessity be used in this work, for that (if every acre of ground will yield 700 gallons of wine, as *Cato*, *Varro*, and *Columella* do testifie, or as the Vineyards of *Seneca* did yeild with trade a Thousand gallons upon every acre) I think we shall pay our selves with a higher interest then the Statute of 13 *Eliz.* will allow. Yet because I will not altogether
hover

persevere in *Vestigiis patrum*, I have thought good to set down another course out of mine own experience, whereby (if we shall be forced to use any outward helps in the default of our Soil or Climate) we may yet by Art supply that unto our selves, which nature hath denied to perform of her self: Then having first expressed such liquors as our English Vines being well ordered will afford, let us to every gallon thereof add one pound of the best Rasins of the Sun, or Malaghie Rasins first washed in some change of waters; or if you will aim at a Canarie Sack, then chuse the best of the *Xanthe Currens* you can get, being well cured and conditioned, and take a like

F pro-

proportion of them to each gallon of your crude wine; leave them in this infusion or imbibition, until the liquor have extracted both the tincture and strength of the fruit; then draw the wine from the fruit, and when these two liquors have in time wrought themselves into one body, they will become a most pleasant wine, either resembling the Bastard, the Muskadine or Canarie Sack, either to be drunk alone, or serving to compas or tast any other wine withall, according to the proportion of the fruit which you infuse, and according to the workmanship which you shall shew therein, for herein I am assured that I have given light
suffi-

sufficient to an ingenious Artist, both to check and mate all those brewing Copers and Vintners of our age, who rise early and work late in their gross and jumbling flights and apparelling about their wines, when as it were much better both for the credit of their houses, and the health of their Customers, if they spent that time in their beds which they spend in their Cellars at midnight. But it shall suffice at this time, that I have broken the ice into a harder passage, and that I have given a taste of some new skil, which I will be ready to enlarge and amplifie as well in this subject as in others of higher reach, when I shall see men of worth and special de-

sert to be distinguished from the vulgar sort by their honorable reward, till which time I will leave Nature in a sweet slumber; *Sed nunc ad oppositum.*

Young
Onions all
the year.

41. If you sow onion seeds every moneth in the wane of the Moon, and in cold weather, if you steep the seeds in warm water, and sow them in earth well dunged in pots, and remove the pots into close rooms in cold and unseasonable weather, you may by this means have Onions young and fresh growing all the year, as a Gentleman of *Ireland* did credibly inform me of his own experience. *Quare* if young Radishes may not be had in the same manner.

Young Ra-
dishes all
the year.

42. If

42. If you cut a Red or Damask Rose root on Midsummer day, between eleven and twelve of the clock before noon, at Christmas it will bear Roses. Note that you must defend them from cold weather by covering them all over with straw. *Quare* if this secret may not be performed best in such Roses as grow in pots or tubs, because they may be best defended from all injury of frosts, by removing them into close places.

Roses
growing at
Christmas

43. Towards cold weather you must cover with some well tempered loam (as with horse-dung or flocks, but I take flock to be the better) all the stalks of the Vine. even to the bunches of Grapes, cover-

Grapes
growing
late.

ing the bnnches themselves with straw, and so you shall have your Grapes growing upon the Vine at Christmas. *Quare* if this secret serve for any other Trees. Note also that your vines must be opened three times in the year, and be dunged with some apt soil for them.

Rich earth
for pots.

44. Take the earth that you shall finde under an old Muck heap, but dig not too deep; this alone is an excellent mold to plant your Gil-liflowers and other Flowers and Dwarf-trees in; but if you mingle therewith both lime and dung also, and temper them well together, it will be a good means to forward such Flowers as you shall place therein, but you must

must not set your pots in the South sun. *Quere* of planting each Flower in its own putrefaction with earth, or in the putrefaction of Corn or any other Vegetable. See more at large hereof *porta pag. 100.*

45. Some by cutting down of Artichokes presently after their bearing, gain also a second crop about Michaelmas or Alhallontide, if the weather prove not too sharp, because the Plant is tender; or else after they have done bearing you may cut them often, if you will lose your second crop of Artichokes, and content your self only with such stalks as will spring from time to time, and be very good meat being tenderly sodden.

A second
crop of
Artichokes

When to
sow seeds
in resp. &
of the
Moon.

Hindering
of the
Colicflow-
er in blow-
ing.

Salt to for-
ward Pease

46. All such seeds as you would have to run to seed again, must be sown in the three days before or after the full of the Moon, or at the full, and these will be forwarder then those which be sown three weeks before them in the wain of the Moon, as some Gardeners do hold.

47. When your Coleflower is almost ripe, cut it off, leaving a pretty long stalk at it, prick the stalk in the ground, and by this means the flower will be somewhat long before it blow, and so you may have then one under another, as you shall have cause to spend them.

48. *Quere* of sowing of two bushels of salt amongst four

four bushels of Beans or Pease what effects it will work either in forwarding them, or in the enriching of the soil, especially being oftentimes strewed; for I have been credibly informed that the like proportion of salt amongst seed-corn will multiply the encrease thereof exceedingly.

49. Plant many Dwarf-trees, and bow down their branches with their fruit upon them, including the fruit And *quere* how long the fruit will keep; you must have party covers to your pots, and well luted.

50. *Quere* of striing of seeds in water wherein some Sandiner is first dissolved. *Quere* if one sixteenth part be not a good

To preserve fruit upon dwarf trees.

A fructifying water for seeds.

Lemon,
Orange,
Pomgra-
nate tree.

good proportion, for that cometh near unto the salt water, wherein there is some eighteen or twenty parts of salt. *Quare* also of watering all outlandish Trees, as Lemon, Orange, Pomgranet, &c. therewith to forward them in their bearing. *Quare* also of a strong Lee made of the waste Sope-ashes. *plus antennum. 33.*

Late fruits

51. Some do hold that if you nip off the blossoms in the midst with your nails when they do first bud forth, that new blossoms will afterwards break forth close by them, which will come later then the first. *Quare* of the like practice upon those new blossoms likewise, *ante num. 23.*

52. *Quare* what will follow by the declination of the branches of Roses and other Flowers into pots either empty or half full of water, and standing within the ground.

A practice upon Roses.

53. *Quare* of throwing all the sope-suds, and all the Powder-beef-broth at the roots of Cherry-trees, and other Trees, what effect will follow, and so of flowers.

Sope-suds and Powder-beef-broth.

54. Lop no tree in wet weather, neither cut down any Herbs in a rainy day, but in necessity. *Andrew Hill.*

When to lop or proin.

55. *Quare* of steeping shavings of horn a long time in water, and after watering of Trees or Plants therewith.

Shavings of horn.

56. *Quare* of laying of store

Horn to Cherry-trees.

Pease forward-
warded
with horn.

store of horns at the roots of Cherry-trees, &c. if they will forward their bearing.

57. What shavings of horn will do in forwarding a Pease field, or in forwarding of ourlandish seed; but especially sow early Pease, such as Mr. Flower soweth by *Bednal-green*.

Taylor's
shreds.

58. Taylors shreds laid upon the ground will enrich it greatly.

Horn into
a gelly to
forward
juins.

59. If you steep shavings of horn in water and lime, the horn in time will grow to a gelly, then may you drein away the water, and apply the same to the roots of Trees or Herbs, without discovering of your secret. I have heard them much commended in forwarding of Rose-trees.

Rose-trees
forwarded.

60. The branches of all Trees must be cut off in setting time, except the Peach tree, from which you must onely take away the dry branches. *Ex veter. lib. manuscrip. pergam Th. Gas.*

61. When you plant any tender Tree, as the Apricock or such like, place it if you can against a pale or wall, and till cold weather be past, cover the same with a close cloth every night, rolling it up in the day time when the sun-shineth, or when the air is warm and temperate.

62. In the planting of every young Tree or Bush, pour in after it is set a gallon, two or three of water after it, to make it root the sooner.

When to
proin trees

Peach tree.

Young
plants covered with
a vail in
the night.

Roots of
young
plants well
watered.

When to
gather fruit

63. Gather your Apples when the weather is dry, and also in the waining of the Moon, and that will preserve them greatly from rotting; *quere* if that be not general in all fruit.

Cropping
of trees.

64. When you cut off the head of any Tree, either to graff upon or for fuel, leave one branch near the top for the sap to run up upon, for fear the tree perish.

Enriching
of corn-
ground
with salt.

65. If you scatter three bushels of bay-salt upon arable ground after harvest, you may sow four times barley upon the same ground, and gain rich crops; *quere* of a fifth crop. *Probat. at Cheswick per Mr. Phil. Herb.*

66. The

66. *The whole manner of planting and ordering the Musk-Mellon, Cucumber, Pompon, &c.*

Get a load or two of new horfdung, wherein there is good store of Litter, and such as is not above seven or ten days old, or not exceeding fourteen, and which hath been laid still upon a heap, as it was taken out of the stable; dig a pit that may be fit to receive the same, and ever as you lay any reasonable quantity thereof, tread it down as hard as you can; then sift about two inches thick of fine mold upon the dung, and prick in at every three or four inches a Musk-mellon seed (which must

must be first soaked twenty four hours together in milk) stake this border of dung and earth round about very thick with sticks or forks that may appear above the ground some four inches in height, and upon these sticks lay hurdels or lathes or other twigs, so fastned together as that lying upon the sticks they may cover all the Plants over; upon these Hurdels lay good store of straw, *viz.* so much as may be sufficient both to defend the cold from the seeds, and also to keep out a reasonable showre of rain if it happen to fall before the removing of your plants. Let them so rest for twenty four hours, and then you shall see them peep above the ground, and if

twenty
milk)
ng and
y thick
at may
ground
eighth,
y hur-
twigs,
hat ly-
y may
r; up-
good
much as
to de-
seeds,
season-
t hap-
remo-
t them
hours,
e them
d, and
if

if the weather be open, and that the Sun shine, give them for seven or eight days after two hours sun at the rising, and likewise at the setting thereof every day, by removing away the Hurdels with the straw upon them; then if the weather have been warm and that you see that every Plant hath gotten three or four leaves, you may remove them, taking also sufficient of the earth and dung that grew about each Plant with it, not loosening the root at all; then set these Plants in holes made of purpose, so as they may stand about six inches within the earth, that thereby you may cover them and uncover them as before for five or six days; and if they hold out

G

so

so long, then are they past all danger, unless some storm of hail happen to beat upon them; but to avoid all danger, I think it not amiss for three or four weeks after they be removed, to keep them covered with empty pots as before, both night and day, saving that in fair days you may acquaint them by little and little, more and more with the Sun, in cold or gloomy days not uncovering them at all. Now when they have shot out all their joynts (which you shall perceive when you see a knot at the very end of the shoot, which is somewhat before the flowering time) then must you cover every knot or joynt vvith a spade or shovelful of earth, and thereby

past all
orm of
upon
l dan-
ifs for
er they
them
oots as
d day,
s you
y little
more
r gloo-
g them
y have
(which
n you
nd of
ewhat
time)
every
ade or
there-
by

by each' knot vvill root, and
put forth a nevv shoot; (*quare*
of the same order in Cu-
cumbers, Pompeons) by
vvhich means you shall have
great encrease of Mellons, as
perhaps twenty five or thir-
ty rising from one Plant. But
if in twenty four hours space
your Plants do not peer above
the ground, then you must
water them in the heat of the
day, and your water being
pretty warm; and *quare* if
some of those waters, *ante-
num.33.* be not good for this
purpose; *quare* also of salt or
urine which are thought of
some to be a very special good
means to keep a dunghil a
long time hot for the digesti-
on of Chymical work. You
must not forget to water
G 2 these

these young Plants often, at which time you may prove either common water, or first infused in some rich soil, and then warmed before you apply the same; *quare* of bestowing of sepe-ashes about their roots. When your Mellons are as big as little balls, then if you nip off the shoots that are beyond them, they will grow exceeding great; for then the sap doth not run any more to waste. Note also that this fruit desireth to be kept from moisture, and therefore you must use to cover them with broad leaves from the rain. Some be of opinion that all the art before set down for the speedy obtaining of Plants is needless, and that if you do onely

onely let a few Musk-mellons
shed their seeds as they grow,
that so they will be much for-
warder then by this device.
Sed quare, if it shall not then
be very requisite to cover and
defend them from all the in-
jury of the winter frosts, which
the tenderness of that Plant
will otherwise very hardly
bear or indure; *quare*, of
Ridge-tiles, or other Cilin-
ders of clay or tin plates to set
opposite against the Sun, and
close by their roots, in such
sort as they may receive the
reflection of the Sun upon
them to hasten their bearing,
which you must remove in
the afternoon, opposing them
still towards the sun, so as the
Cilinders may at no time in
the day shadow the roots;

but then it will be also necessary to water them continually with dropping lifts, lest the excessive heat of the sun-beams should make them to parch and wither. See all this more truly set down in my last book of Gardening, *fo. 8. num. 18.*

Speedy ar-
bors and
green in
winter. --

67. The Beech-tree groweth green continually, and therefore most apt to make pleasant Arbors for the winter also. See *Googes Husbandry, fol. 101.*

68. Beech-trees or Birch-trees make an Arbor speedily, and so likewise of the Jesamy, and of the Pompeon Plants, but they grow not long green; *quære* of French-beans.

Delicate
poss for
arbitors

69. In this manner you may have most delicate Carnation

nation or Gilliflower pots;
 Cause pots of eighteen or
 twenty inches heighth, and of
 a good breadth to be made in
 what fashion you will, with
 two ears East and West, and
 two pipes North and South,
 at the which you may water
 your Flowers; let the pipes be
 full of little holes at the enter-
 ing into the pot, and let your
 pot be made full of holes at
 the sides, each hole distant
 one full inch from ano-
 ther, in the which you may
 plant Tyme, Hyfop, or small
 Lavender, and as it groweth
 keep the same even with cut-
 ting, or you may leave some
 part of the Herbs to grow
 longer then the rest, to make
 thereof Diamonds, Frers, &c.
 In these pots you may plant
 G 4 Roses,

Roses, Carnations, Lillies, &c. or you may have your pots made in the shape of Flower-de-luces, round Balls, Diamonds, &c.

70. *How to prevent the common error, whereby every second year is made more unfruitful then otherwise it would be of Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. by the negligence of man.*

Preserving
the Bud.

This is done by the careful gathering of your Fruit; for almost every Apple, Pear, Plum, &c. when it is ripe hath a little pin or bud hard by it, which the next year would be an Apple, Pear, or Plum; and therefore in the gathering of your Fruit, you must have
special

Special care to pull them off
so, as you hurt not the bud,
which is easily done if you
break off the Pear, Apple or
Plum from the bud, and not
toward it, whereby to hurt
it.

71. *How to keep Plums from
cleaving, and so of Flowers.*

This is done by the opinion
of some by wreathing onely
of the bows or branches
whereon they grow. *Quare,*
if this or any such like means
will help where Carnations or
Gilliflowers do use to break
the Cod.

72. *How Flowers and other
Dwarf-trees that root deep,
may notwithstanding be for-
ced*

ced to grow in small pots or wooden vessels.

Quere if this may not be done by planting them in pots that be divided in halves, in *ante num.* 20. or such as be made steeplewise, whereby the earth and plant together may be uncased, and pared away at the sides and bottoms, and supplied with good and fresh mold, and by taking away all the superfluous ragged roots thereof, and cutting of the master root the shorter. For the only let as I imagine, that should hinder great Plants from growing long in smal vessels, is because the root cannot have room and deep enough to grow in; as also for that so small a quantity

quantity of earth cannot give nourishment enough to so great a Plant; without some yearly helps.

73. *A special order for planting and ordering of all Orchards, whereby your Trees shall flourish exceedingly, and bear store of fruit.*

Some hold opinion, That if the ground be moist, then the shallower you set the Trees, the better they will prosper; but if the ground be dry, then the deeper the better; but I have heard it very confidently affirmed by a Gentleman of good judgement, and great experience in *re rustica*, That all Fruit-trees would be placed even in the summity of the earth, so as their roots may
only

onely be well covered with earth, by which practice he hath seen a Tree that grew deep before, removed and planted in this manner, which bare his full burthen of Fruit in the first year of the transplanting thereof; and by this means every ground that will carry a good and rich sward of grasse, and being onely two foot or eighteen inches of good earth, will serve to make a most fruitful Orchard, wherby that erroneous conceit (that it is impossible to have a prosperous bearing Orchard where a vein of gravel lieth within two foot of the turff) is utterly confuted and reprov'd, which would be a very joyful and welcome secret to a great number of our
English

English Gentlemen and others, who notwithstanding their great charge in laying in of infinite store of earth upon their Backsides, can by no means procure a good Orchard to themselves, and that onely by reason of the deep setting of their Trees, which (how good soever the earth be) doth greatly hinder them and keep them back both in spreading and fructifying; the reason whereof is apparent to every young Novice in the Schools of Philosophy. Now because these shallow-rooted Trees will be in some danger to be overcome with the high and boisterous winds, it is therefore necessary to set them about Alhallontide when the ground being moist
and

moist and supple, and the dripping season of the year may fasten and knit the earth unto them; and for their better stay, it will be requisite, that every tree have a sufficient prop to support it; all such grass or other weeds as grow about these trees must either be weeded out or pared away, that there may be no Plant at all to draw any of that vegetative salt of the earth from the roots of the Trees; this grass may be laid in some fit place till it be putrified, and then returned again to his first place. And because in hot Summers and dry weather, these Trees that shall root thus near the superficies of the ground will be apt to parch and burn away, unless there
be

be some moistning means used to the same ; I would therefore advise that there be some pretty store of pease-straw or Fearn laid about the bottom of each Tree, which being now and then well moistened with water, if the season happen to be dry, will keep the roots wet enough, and defend them from the scorching heat of the sun, or else you may wet them with a dropping list that may distill even through the straw or fern unto the root. *Quere* if that Vines may be used in this manner. These Trees may be succored and relieved now and then with some fresh mold, whereof a smal quantity will serve, because the roots are so near to the uppermost crust

crust of the ground; here I think Sopeashes would serve to good purpose.

74. *The just time or ipsum nunc, when it is best to graff, both in respect of the Cions, as also of the Stock.*

The Spring time of all other is the most proper and apt time for graffing, because then Nature being stirred up by the strength of the climbing Sun, doth force the sap to ascend into the uppermost part; but because this season of the year is subject to much alteration, either by excessive moisture, or too much drouth, and sometimes by the sharp and nipping frosts, that often do kill, and many times do stay

stay and hinder the first putting forth of Vegetables. I have therefore thought it good for the better certainty of thy election and choice of times, to shew thee some undoubted way how thou mayst understand Nature herself speaking in this point by undoubted and demonstrative signs unto thee. And therefore when thou shalt perceive that she begineth to thrust forth those little red buds, which give the first hope of encrease unto thee; then, I say, and before those buds do break out either into a green colour, much less into leaves, thou must assure thy self that thy Cions is ready to be taken off, and grafted in such a stock, as hath also buds of the like
H colour

colour and bigness unto them, by which means they will so jump in a sympathy of Nature together, as that they will most lovingly and kindly embrace each other. And note, that the stock must always be as forward at the least as the Cions; for otherwise the Stock will starve the Cions.

75. *The manner of implastering, Inoculating, or Graffing in the bud, with all necessary circumstances.*

In some smooth part of the Stock whereupon you mean to graff, you must first slit the bark about half an inch overthwart the body or branch; then slit likewise the bark thereof downward from the
midst

midst of the overthwart slit
somewhat more then an inch
in length, into which convey
your bud with the leaf at it,
so as you place bark to bark
at the upper end, and cropping
of the uppermost part of the
leaf; then binde the bark of
the stock about the bud, with
such bands as are commonly
used in the binding up of
Brawn, and close up the joynt
with Loam and Moss well
tempered together; at three
weeks end you must take off
that band, because the bud
will swell, and then you must
binde the same again more
easily with a new band; but
some do hold it sufficient to
slit the band only in the back-
side, and so to leave it. Note
that in the gathering of your

bud you must be careful that you hurt not the bud in the inner side of the bark, when you divide the same from the branch whereon it grew; for if you finde any hole or pit therein, it is a manifest sign that you have left the bud behind; for the avoiding of which danger, the best way of all other that ever I could finde was, to slope the bark a little upward in taking off the bud, and to slit down at the sides and bottom thereof, so as it may be a pretty large square, and then putting in your finger gently at the upper end to draw the same downward, as you would slip off an Eels-skin; this bud you must place in a square hole cut out of purpose for the same,

same, and fitting bark to bark as near as you can in every place. Some in gathering of the leaf with the bud do make an overthwart slit a little above the leaf, which leaf would be such a one as hath a fair swelling bud by it; then they slit the bark on either side for the leaf, and so make the same to meet in the base point in form of an Eschocheon. Some do hold the best time of this grafting to be about the midst of *June*, or few days before or after; and some about the twelfth or fourteenth of *June*, but you shall finde out the best time of all for this practice by the sappiness of the Tree when you slit the same, and by the smooth and easie dividing

H 2

viding of the Bark from the Tree. If your bud take well, then must you cut off the stock or branch whereon you have thus grafted about the end of *December* a shaftment about the bud, and when the bud hath afterwards given a sufficient shoot, then may you take off the branch or body whereon you grafted close at the bark of the bud, sloping the same upward with your knife: When you go about this work chuse a fair, milde and temperate day, and shun all rainy and windy weather. Note also, that after you have taken off your buds, and untill you have fitted them in their stock or branch, you must lay them in a sawcer of fair water to keep them moist, and

m the
e well,
ff the
on you
ut the
tment
en the
iven a
ay you
body
lose at
loping
your
about
milde
d shun
eather.
ou have
nd un-
em in
, you
vcer of
moist,
and

and graff them as speedily as you may. Cut the bands in sunder in the backside about three weeks or a moneth after you have grafted; close it at the first with wax besides the bands; let the schocheon be rather a little too big then any thing too little, especially at the bottom for his place, because it will shrink, and be sure you close your schocheon well at the bottom; and so likewise in the graffing of a Cion. By this Art one smal twig well chosen, and being full of buds will serve to graff sundry Trees, and it is not a-miss to graff in divers places of the same Tree, if some should miss; for this graffing, though it take not, doth not any way impair or hurt the

2
Tree. Graff Apple-tree-buds upon Apple-tree-stocks, and so of Pear-trees; and Stone-fruit-buds upon Stone-fruit-stocks. *Quere* of grafting one Rose-upon another, or upon any other Tree or branch. *Quere*, if the bud would not be grafted in a shoot of the same year. In Stones Fruit it is thought better to graff upon a shoot of three years old at the least; but in Pear-trees or Apples you may graff this way upon a shoot of one year. Prepare your stock first, and presently apply the bud; for it is a rule in all grafting whatsoever, the sooner that you close them, the more ready they will be to knit together, even as a piece of flesh that is newly cut, being presently bound

bound up will heal more speedily, whilst the vital spirits be yet warm.

76. *How to sow sufficiently in the wain or encrease of the Moon, notwithstanding the unseasonableness of the weather.*

It is a common received opinion at this day, that it is necessary to sow all seeds which you would have to run to seed again in the encrease of the Moon, except Beans and Pease, which must be sowed in the wane of the Moon, the nearer the change the better; and so likewise to sow all such seeds as you would have to bring large roots, and not to run to seed in

in the wane of the Moon, as Parsenips, Carrets, Radish, and generally all Pot-hearbs; now if either the wane or encrease prove so wet and showry, or so cold and frosty that you cannot conveniently sow your seeds in their due season, then mingle well together each seed with a sufficient quantity of fine and rich mold, and leave them so together in pots, pans or dishes, till you finde apt weather to sow them abroad; and so you shall not be forced to lose any season at all. *Quere* if all these pots or pans were set in a stove or other warm place, if so the seed would not be much forwarder then if they had been scattered abroad. Or else you may sow them, the
earth

earth being moist, so as you provide sufficient store of dry mold or earth to cover the seeds.

77. *How to have Garden Pease or French-Beans to grow without the help of sticks or poles.*

Set one row of Beans, and another of Pease some five or six inches asunder, and the Bean stalks will outgrow the Pease, and be strong enough to support the Pease; your French Beans you may prick round about your Trees in your Orchard, suffering them to climb up by the bodies, and if need be you may binde them to the trees with rushes or some such gentle bands.

78. How to destroy weeds, worms, rushes, &c. as also to enrich any pasture or arable ground, and perhaps to forward the Crop thereof.

This is done first by plowing the ground twice, and then by sowing of the waste Sopeashes in some reasonable quantity upon the ground after it is sown with grain in the winter time; two load or three load of them will serve an acre of ground very richly : *quere*, what effects will follow in the forwarding of Pease or any other grain or pulse, if the same be bestowed upon ground every two moneths; If this fall out, then imagine how profitable it were for all such

as

Pease and
beans for-
warded.

Weeding
of Woad
sowed.

as sow any store of Woad ;
for by this means they may
save an infinite charge in the
weeding thereof, which now
they cannot avoid ; some
think that salt is of equal
force with sope-ashes in all
these purposes ; and that two
bushels will suffice for an acre
of ground , being mingled
with the grain in the sowing ;
and that thereby you may
hav yearly a rich crop of
Wheat in a barren ground.

Quere, if Broom or Fern may
be destroyed by this means.
I make no doubt of Broom if
the ground were plowed and
then the ashes strewed there-
on ; there is no doubt but that
these ashes will also be very
necessary for the enriching of
Garden grounds.

Broom and
Fern de-
stroyed.

*79. How to stay the bleeding of
any Vine.*

This is done by binding the ordure of a man that is somewhat dry or stiff in a linnen cloth, close to the place where it bleedeth, with some packthread or other bands; this I learned of an expert Gardiner. *Quere* of the dropping of melted brimstone upon the place, or wax and Turpentine, Pitch, Rosin and such like. Also if you sear it with a hot iron, and drop tallow thereon, and then binde the bark hard with divers folds of cord or Packthread about, this will stay the bleeding thereof; experienced *per* Mr. Hill.

80. *How to have great and large
Musk-mellons, Cucumbers,
Pompeons, Gooseberries. &c.*

When your Pompeons are as big as little apples, then nip off all those young shoots that grow beyond them, by which means a Gentlewoman of her own experience did assure me, that she had Pompeons as big as a gross woman in the waste; the same may be done in Cucumbers, and Musk-mellons, as soon as they are grown to some little bigness. So likewise by nipping off the tops that grow beyond the Gooseberries presently after they are knit, she had exceeding great Gooseberries. *Quare* of the like practice

Nipping
of the
young
shoots.

Pompeons.

Goosber-
ries.

Apples,
Pears;
Cherries,
Grapes to
grow great.

Pompeon.]

practice in Apples, Pears,
Cherries, Plums, Peaches,
Grapes, &c. *Quare* also if
there be any use of this secret
in Flowers. Some commend
the taking away of all the
Runners except two or one
from every pompeon, where-
by more sap may be convey-
ed into the Fruit.

81. *How to destroy Fern or
Broom.*

So soon as it is ready for
the Sithe or Hook, cut it
down, and continue this pra-
ctice two or three years toge-
ther, and in the end, the sap
wanting issue will choak the
root; according to that opi-
nion it is likewise held in the
destruction of a Tree, by
taking

taking away all the sprouts and buds from time to time, as they put forth at any of the branches. *Quere* if this practice will not destroy Broom.

82. *How to make the leaves, stalks and roots of Artichokes to be good food for the Table.*

The roots of all young Artichokes, as I have heard some Travellers report, be in a manner as sweet and delicate as the Potatoe root, and therefore to have store of them, I think it requisite to sow whole beds or borders of them; and if you will make use of the leaves, you must whilst they are young, *viz.* before they do carry any apples,

ples, binde all the leaves in one mass together, and then bury them in the ground, and so they will become both sweet and tender; and this is a practice very usual in *Barbary*. Or if by cutting down the stalks you prevent the bearing of their fruit, you shall have their stalks full of strength and food, and to make pleasant Sallets withal, and that oftentimes in one year. Also if you cut them down presently after their bearing, you shall have young Artichokes towards Michaelmas, if time or season be any thing mild and temperate.

83. *How to make flowers double, as also to enlarge either fruits or flowers, and to make young trees to prosper well.*

This is thought to be best performed by often removing the young Plant (and as some will have it, in the encrease of the Moon, or rather just at the full) and so likewise of Dwarf-trees. *Quare* whether the removing of a stock before it be grafted, or after it be grafted, be the better way to make the Tree to prosper, and whether it be not good for the encrease thereof, to remove and transplant it often whilst it is young.

84. *How to defend a whole Orchard, or any particular Tree from the frosts of April or May, whereby the blossoms may knit without any danger.*

If you can happen upon a place defended, either by a hill, or some rows of high trees already growing, from the North and East winds, then shall you not need to shew any other art, for that your Orchard having this defensative, is very likely to prove fruitful if there be no other impediment in the soil. But if you cannot be so happy to finde a place so guarded to your hand, then plant on the East
and

and North side thereof a Quickset-hedge of Hathorne, which will grow to a reasonable height in a short time, without the which you may also set a ranck or two of Elms, Ashes, or Sycamore, to break off the cold blasts from your Trees. But if by chance you have any wall already built, with two sides against the same wind, that will be a special good corner to set an Apricock-tree therein. Or if you are desirous to defend the blossoms of some few Trees from those cold winds, whereby to have store of fruit when others shall fail, then must you strein Canvas on the East and North side of them, until all cold weather be over-blown,

and so you may have Cherries, Peaches, Apricocks and all other early fruit, when the rest of your Neighbors may happen to want : And this Canvas will be afterwards as serviceable for the Painter as any other, and so you shall reap great profit with no loss at all. But this practice fitteth an Orchard that consisteth of Dwarf trees most excellently, as also a Garden of dainty Flowers that may be couched together under such an Artificial wall. But if your Plum-trees do grow against a wall, then may you hang a sheet or piece of canvas only over them every morning and evening.

*85. How to make the best choice
of any Cions whatsoever.*

Chuse that twig which you see to put forth as many or more buds then the rest of the Tree, and which seemeth best to prosper in your eye.

86. How to recover an old Border of Tyme or Hysop that is almost dead.

You must cut the same down very low at a convenient time, and if you can after some present rain or against a showre, and then earth the same presently, by sifting earth all over the borders with a long and flat Sive, made for that purpose, which being

in some measure answerable to the breadth of your borders, will be much apter for this purpose, then those round Sives that are usually employed in this work, whereby much earth falleth into the Alleys of your Garden.

87. How to know the just time when to remove or transplant any Tree,

When the leaves begin to fade colour, and wax yellow, then is the fittest time of all other to remove them, if you would have them to root well, and bear speedily.

88. How

88. *How a man may have a speedy bearing Orchard, but the trees not beautiful, or to have fair and goodly Trees, that will not bear Fruit so soon.*

Prick in the kernels of Pippins, Pears or other Fruit in your Nursery (which Nursery would be always a worse ground then the Orchard wherein you must afterward remove them; for otherwise your trees will not prosper so well when they are transplanted:) and after they be of three years growth, *viz.* about the bigness of your little finger, you may graff them either in the stock or in the bud; these young grafted Trees being afterward

terward removed into your Orchard, consisting of a good fat mold, will bear fruit very speedily, but thereby they will be hindered from being fair and mighty **Trees**, like a woman that beginneth soon to teem, whereby her growth and spreading is much hindered; and this is an approved way to have a speedy Orchard. But if you desire to have an Orchard consisting of fair and beautiful **Trees**, but three or four years more backward in bearing, then plant your Orchard at the first with Crabstocks, and when they are able in any one year to put forth a shoot of two foot long at the least, then are they fit to be grafted, and not before; these stocks being thus grafted will

will spread into goodly high and large Trees, but not bear so soon as your other Trees any store of fruit. And thus you may make your own election which manner of Orchard shall like you best.

89. How to make branches or Arms of Trees to root.

If any Bough of a Tree do put forth a great number of warts or little knots in any place, saw off that Arm or Bough one inch below those warts, and prick it into the ground, and it will root and become a Tree.

90. How

90. How divers Trees and Hedges are kept backward by the ignorance of him that planteth them only.

When a Privie Hedge is laid too late, as in *February* or *March*, it will never come forward or prosper greatly; Yea, I have heard a man of good experience affirm, that if this year in *March* a Privie Hedge be laid, and another about *Alhallontide* the next year, that the later hedge in seven years space, will gain three years growth or spreading of the first; the like is to be thought of all Trees.

91. How

91. *How to make the body of a Tree, or any young Cions to grow full of squares or Losanges.*

Slit a tender young stock, or a shoot of six years, when it is of some reasonable length, about one finger or six inches in length, and in the midst of the slit overthwartwise place a short stick that by thrusting out of the sides may make the form of a Losange, the inside whereof must be covered with tar, and in time the bark will cover the same, and thus you may have a Tree full of Losanges, and one square made contrary to the other, whereby your work may seem the stranger.

92. *How to bring Fruit into any shape, or to grow within molds.*

This is done by clapping of party molds having vents upon young Pears, Apples, &c. which have such forms and portraitures within as you like best, I think leaden molds, or molds of burnt clay to be the best and cheapest of all others. You may also put in young bunches of Grapes into little stone pots or glasses made of purpose, having vents in the top (for I think otherwise they will distil with the heat of the sun.)

Quare of putting of water in the molds, so as it touch not the fruit, to make the Grapes

to swell. *Quare*, if leaden molds be not the best of all other to ripen Grapes; *quare* also if these molds being well luted towards Winter when the Fruit is ripe, if so the Fruit will not hang a long time upon the Tree notwithstanding all frosty weather.

93. *The best manner of binding or closing of any new grafted Cions.*

First let in the Cions of a good depth into the Stock, so as if it take not in one place it may take in another, then bind the same about with such bands as they use to bind Brawn, and cover the band and slit all over with wax (green wax I have seen to take good

good proof this way) for loam will chop in dry weather, and let in both winde and rain which wax will not ; and loam by its hardness bindeth in the sap too much, which wax doth not hinder at all by reason of its softness and pliantness in warm weather, through which, even the buds by help of the sun do easily break.

94. *To backward Flowers, as Gilliflowers, Pincks, Strawberries, &c.*

Quare, if by covering them over with some earthen pan with wet straw or hay about it, they will not be much hindered ; removing the pot but one or two days in the week to take the sun, least they wither away.

95. Necessary Observations to
make either outlandish or
English seeds to grow the
better.

If you can take the advantage of a hard frosty winter, which hath mellowed the ground well, and made the earth to crumble; and then if it be also dry in *March*, that the mold may fall to fine powder in the digging thereof, and that your seeds be sowed and well covered before it rain (if the infertility of the ground hinder not) you shall be in good possibility of a rich crop. I did sow some *Staves-acre* in a place whose mold was cast up in wet weather, and consisting of earth

K

and

and clay, it did so clod together, as that the seeds which were sowed the 26 of *March* did not appear above ground until the latter end of *May*, and then also they came very thinly. I had the like success in the same earth with Artichoke seeds, whereof the hundreth one came not up (although peradventure I might be abused in the seeds, which is an ordinary practice in these days, with all such as follow that way, either to deliver the seeds which they sell mingled with such as are old and withered, or else without any mingling at all to sell such as are stark naught) I would there were some fit punishment devised for these petit coseners, by whose means

means many poor men in *England*, do oftentimes lose, not only the charge of their seed, but the whole use & benefit of their ground, after they have bestowed the best part of their wealth upon it. Cheap-side is as full of these lying and forswearing Husbands as the Shambles and Gracechurch-street are of that shameless crew of Poulterers wives, who both daily, & most damnably, yea upon the Sabbath day it self, run headlong into wilful perjury, almost in every bargain which they make, selling Cocks for Capons when they have pared their combs, and broken off their spurs; old Hens for Pullets, when they have broken their pinions and breast-bones; Buntings for

K 2 Larks,

Larks, when young Dames go to market, bruised Rabbits for sound, being in their skins, and yet they will have their Cases too except the bargain be the wiselier made, and stale Fowl for fresh and new, or at the least both sorts mingled together, maintaining their sales with such bold countenances, and cutting speeches, with such knavish practices, and such forlorn Consciences, as that they have both driven away many honest Matrons from their stalls, and so corrupted a number of young maiden Servants with their bold and lewd lying, with their desperate swearing and forswearing, that they have made all plain and modest speech, yea all kind of Christianity

anity to seem base and rustical unto them. I would inveigh more bitterly against this sin, if my text would bear it; but now I will leave it unto the several Preachers of the Parishes where they dwel, who can present this matter more sharply, and with less offence then I may; I pray God, that either by them, or by the Magistrate, or by one means or other, this great dishonor of God and of Religion may be speedily removed amongst us. But to return to our first subject, I think it very necessary to sow as early as the coldness of the Spring will give you leave. I sowed Anni-seeds and Fenigreke the 26 of *March*, 1594. and they prospered exceeding well, and yet I would have

K 3 sowed

sowed more early, but that the beginning of *March* was so showring, that I could not garden any sooner; these Anniseeds began to flower about the midst of *June*, at which time also the Fenigreke was full of eods. *Quere* if the Staves-acre, Artichoke-seeds, and Comin-seeds which I then sowed also, would not have proved better if they had been steeped for some reasonable time in water. I do finde by experience that Anniseeds and Fenigreke delight in ground that is enriched with Sope ashes; and Cominseed, as I think, would either be steeped in salt water before it be sowed, or else some little store of salt would be mingled in the earth, for I found it to
fail

fail me in divers other trials which I made without salt; and yet if I had not over-salted the ground, I think it would have proved much better.

Quere of ground enriched with horn for outlandish seeds, because I have been credibly informed that they will make Parsely seeds to disclose themselves in three weeks. In *March 1595*. I sowed English Wormseeds (a seed much like if it be not the same, to that which is called *Semen Ameds*) in ground enriched with horn, and it grew very ranck, and full of blossoms.

96. *A necessary observation in the removing of young Plants of Musk-mellons, Pompeons &c.*

The younger that you set
K 4 them

them, being strong enough to be removed, I think they will prosper the better; for the sap will sooner rise, and be able to feed them.

97. *How to graff upon one root of Carnations all manner of Carnations, Gilliflowers, Pinks, &c.*

Pull off the top (some two or three inches in length) of every branch, and in their places put the like tops of flowers of contrary colours, thrusting them in as close as you can, and then bind them about with some thred, and they will bring forth the like flowers as those roots did bear from whence they were taken. This of Mr. Farret the Chyrurgeon in Holborn.

98. *How to encrease the bearing of any Gilliflower or Carnation root exceedingly.*

Wreath every stalk a little in that place which you mean to cover with earth, then lay your earth thereon, and by this means every Slip will bring forth great store of Flowers. You may also dwarf them into little pots, being slit on the sides, and when they have taken sufficient root, you may cut them off from the old root, and so of every slip you shall have a bearing root the same year. This also of Mr. *Farret* the Chyrurgeon.

99. *How*

*99. How to encrease the double
or single Stock-Gilliflowers.*

Nip off the tops of them before they bud, at some reasonable length, and beat the stalk toward the bottom with the back of a knife, and then prick them into the ground, and close the earth well unto them. I have heard that the double Stock-gilliflower doth never yield any seed.

*100. How to dwarf any man-
ner of Fruit Tree, so as
your Orchard shall bear fruit
the first year.*

In the beginning of *Janu-
ary*, or at the least before the
same moneth expired, chuse a
shoot

shoot of two years old, and if you can such a one as hath some small sprigs about that part of the branch which shall rest in the midst of the pot, for they help greatly in the rooting; then cross-hack near those sprigs, about some two inches in length round about the bark with the edge of your knife, and then let it in at a slit, which of purpose must be made in the pot, wherein you mean to dwarf; fill the same full of earth, and if occasion serve, now and then you may water the same; hang this pot either by wiers firm to the body of the tree, or else drive in a stake near the shoot and place your pot thereon, and let the same continue one whole year before you cut it off

off from the old Tree. Note that the aptest pots for this purpose be such as hold sugar loaves, having flus of an inch in bigness at one side thereof from the bottom to the very top, and having feet made unto them whereon they may stand (wherein they differ from the sugar pots) and it will not be amiss if these pots consist of two parts, whereby you may take them from the earth, without breaking of the earth, when you would plant them in the ground; and so the same pots will serve often. These Dwarf-trees will bear fruit the first year. See *ante num* 83. how to defend such an Orchard in blooming time from frosts. Also if these Trees be set in rancks, the
Walks

Walks being well gravelled, leaving onely round rings of earth about the bodies of each, of six inches in breadth, where you may place some straw or fern if you fear the exceeding heat of Sol; by this means the Sun will make a strong reflection upon the fruit to procure a speedy ripening.

Quere of adding the gelly of horn dissolved in lime-water to the roots of them to make them more forward. *Quere* of lapping of thin sheet-lead upon the bodies of your Trees to enforce the heat of the sun upon them: You may chuse such a plat for this purpose, as is either naturally or artificially defended from the North and East winds, by hills, walls, pails, or hedges, but

but so as the Sun be not kept also from them.

*101. How to multiply the double
Honeysuckle, Fesamie.*

Lay a number of their stalks or brances in the earth, and each sprig will become a root the next year, and so you may store your self of any slender Plant, either to sell or give to your friends, and by this means you may make one root to run at what length you please in time, laying the shoot into the earth, as it groweth to any reasonable length.

*102. How to have a Vineyard to
bear Grapes the first year.*

Let such shoots as are most likely

likely to bear Grapes, run through the sides of pretty big baskets, opening the twigs to make passage for the branches, and filling the baskets full of earth in cutting time.

Quare, if there need to be any wreathing of the branch, or hacking of the bark as before, *num.* 100. in the dwarfing of Trees to make them root the sooner; These baskets may afterwards be placed in any plat where you mean to make a Vineyard, and they will bear the first year; the reason is apparent.

Note if your Vine whereon you dwarf do run upon a frame, then you may easily place the basket upon the frame; and if they run upon a wall, then may you hang the

the basket by the ears to the wall. Some do use pots with holes bored through both the sides of them ; But I do hold the baskets the better way, because they will soon rot being put into the ground, whereby the earth needeth not to be loosened from the roots, neither will they take so strong a heat in the Summer time to parch them away before they be fully rooted, as the stone pot will do.

103. *How to graff in a dead trunk, or stock of a Willow-tree.*

Put a Willow-stock, (*quare if it must not be green and fresh*) into a furrow of earth made for that purpose, make

make clefts or flits in the same fit for such branches of the Mulberry-tree as you will graff therein ; they must be made like wedges, joyning sap to sap, then close up the clefts and defend them from weather, and then put all the stock of the willow under the furrow ; this is borrowed out of *Celsus*. And one skilful in planting told me that no Tree will perish that is planted in this manner. After the first & second year past thou mayst also saw or cut the trunk in sunder between the Plants, and transplant them in places convenient. *Ex vetere lib. manuscrip. Th. Gasco.*

104. *To help a tree whose stock or fruit beginneth to rot.*

When this happeneth, it is a sign that the bark of the Tree is sick, and therefore slit the same with a knife; and when the bad humor is sufficiently spent, dung the Tree well, and close the wood with tempered clay. *Ibid.*

105. *That the Peach-stone may have no kernel.*

Graff a Cions of a Peach-tree upon a Nut-tree. *Ibid.*

106. *To make a Peach-tree bring forth Pomgranates.*

Water the same with Goats milk

milk three days together,
when it beginneth to flower.

Ibid. *Quis hoc credat nisi sit
pro teste vetustas?*

107. To have great store of
Sage speedily.

A Monk told me that if
thou sow the seed of Sage
well ripe, as thou sowest other
seeds in good earth that it will
multiply exceedingly. *Ibid.*

108. To have several grapes
growing upon one branch, and
and so of Roses, Gilliflowers,
&c.

Plant a white and a red
Vine close together, and being
both rooted, set a branch of ei-
ther of them together in the

top, sloping them upward unto the pith; joyn them sap to sap, binde them together, wrapping a supple linnen cloth about them, and at three days end, moisten them with water till it burgeon. *Quere*, if after a convenient time one of the roots may not be taken away, to make it seem the more strange. *Quere* if this may not also be performed in other Fruit-trees, Roses, Gilliflowers, &c. *Ibid.*

109. *How to have trees of Time, Hyssop, Lavender, Rosemary, &c.*

Quere if by some one or other of the ways of graffing, the same may not be performed. *Rocella, ruta, & caules in arbores*

arbores mutantur; teste Cardano in lib. de rer. variet. p.225.

110. *How to keep Grapes upon the Vine till the Calends of January; and so of other fruit and flowers; as also to keep backward both fruit and flowers.*

Servantur in arbore, sacculo ex papiro nostra circumposito. Card. in lib. de variet. rer. 224.

Quare, if an oiled paper will not perform this, especially if the paper be oiled over often, as occasion serveth, and the thred also oiled with it. *Quare* also, if oyled papers, especially two or three double, or more, will not keep any fruit backward by defending the Sun from it, but then it will

be necessary (as I think) to give some vent by pin-holes underneath, least the heat of the Sun do burn up the fruit, and work a distillation upon it; let the thred also be well oyled or waxed, wherewith you tye your paper; If Linseed-oyl alone will not serve, mix some powdred Amber therewith in the boiling, according to that set down in my Book of Experiments; for this is an excellent secret, and to be applied many ways if it be true, and it seemeth very probable. This is a delicate device to defend Gilliflower pots in winter from the cold, and in Summer from the heat. *Quare*, if a Bladder will not serve instead of an oiled paper. *Quare*, if taking away the
the

the bark almost round, or round, when the fruit is near ripe.

III. *How to make Pears, Apples, Plums, Grapes, &c. to dry as they grow.*

Before they be fully ripe, wreath the stalk of every fruit, by this means the fruit wanting nourishment will grow dry as it hangeth on the Trees. *Ex veter. lib. manuscrip. Th. Gasc.* *Quere* of taking away the bark round about the branches that bear the fruit.

IIII. *How to destroy Caterpillers.*

Make a ring of tar towards the bottom of the Tree, then hang a bag full of Pismires by

a cord in the top of the Tree, so as they may easily get out, and the Ants when they cannot get down by reason of the tar, rather then they will starve for hunger, will eat up all the Caterpil'ers, *per Lupton. 282.*

113. *Secrets in Pompeons, Musk-mellons, Strawberries, and Artichokes, to make them prosper and grow great.*

Temper fat mold with cream, and therein prick your Pompeon-seeds, the mold being in a pot or earthen pan; cover them in the night and in cold weather, and when it is warm, or during the sun-shine uncover them, and when they are sufficiently sprung up to
make

make plants of, remove them into good ground, and they will grow to a monstrous greatness. *Probat. per Sir Tho. Challenor.* *Quare* if the same practice will not serve in Musk-mellons, Beans, Pease, &c. The water wherein sheeps dung hath been infused, will make Strawberries very great. And the Doze of Tanners well rotted in good earth will make rich ground to plant Artichoke plants in; and when you have set your young plants, if you strein a canvas over them, uncovering them onely in warm weather, and in the warmest part of the day, they will prosper exceedingly.

114. *To make Apricocks to prosper well.*

Plant them against a wall that standeth into the East, and on either side of the Tree place a Fir-pole that is somewhat higher then the Tree, sloping wise; on the top of the poles place a course cloth, or rather a Sear-cloth, which in the day time, or in the warmth of the day may be rolled up, or in the night or in cold weather let down to cover all the Tree, as it were with a Pent-house; and in this manner your Tree will prosper exceedingly; these clothes do also serve to keep off the frosts or cold winds when they are in blossom, until the fruit be knit,

knit, at which time you must onely unfold your clothes in the warmth of the day, or when the Sun shineth, if the wind happen to be in any cold corner. A wooden pale may also serve instead of a brick-wall for the like purpose. This of *And. Hill.*

115. *To make Rosemary to prosper exceedingly.*

Take of the dirt of the Highways, especially in the midst of them, where cartel have dunged and stalled most, make a bed thereof, and therein plant your Rosemary. *Quære* of all other plants and flowers. *Probat. per Mr. And. Hill* in Rosemary, which he could never have to prosper in his
London

London Garden till he used this Experiment.

216. To make trees to flourish wonderfully.

Water them now and then with the Dregs of Beer or Ale. *Per Mr. And. Hill.* *Quare* of applying the same to all Herbs and Flowers. *Quare* of Saltpeter, or Sal Armoniac applied to the roots of Plants, being first well putrified or rooted in earth.

117. How to make a clay ground fruitful.

This is done by mixing of a reasonable proportion of sand with it, not that the sand giveth any strength to the ground, but that it openeth

eth the clay, which is oftentimes so binding, that the grain is starved therein before it can break out: specially in a dry season.

118. *Certain Observations for the enriching of ground.*

The River of Trent in *Lincolnshire* is suffered once in seven years to overflow a great Marsh, whereby it carrieth as much Swarth as can stand upon the ground: *Per Harsley* my Neighbor at *Bishops-hall*.

A Gentleman having his Stable near his Vine, had his Grapes exceeding great and pleasant, by reason of the stale of his Horses, that descended from his Stable to his Vine, and after turning his Stable into Lodgings

Watering
of Grapes.

Lodgings, the Vine began to starve, and brought forth poor and hungry grapes. *Per And. Hill.*

A Western Gentleman by direction of my Book of Husbandry, steeped two years together his Barley for twelve hours in the Sea-water, and then sowed the same, *an.* 1595 and 1596. and had a very plentiful crop. *Quere* what soil. This of Mr. *Andrew Hill.*

By my Cofin *Duncombe*, a neighbor of his steeped his Wheat in stale four and twenty hours, and sowed the same in a ground consisting of sand and lome, being very barren, and had great yield, *anno* 1596.

The Gall of a beast applied
to

to a young grafted Plant,
maketh the same to shoot for-
ward exceedingly; *quare* of
Allom mixed with the gall;
for one of these ways Mr.
And. Hill proved excellent.
Hereupon I gather, That all
offal of Beasts, and all garbage
of fish is very good.

FINIS.

Books printed or sold by William Leak at the sign of the
Crown in Fleetstreet between the two Temple-gates.

- A** Bible of a fair large Solitary devotions.
 Roman letter, 4. *Exercitatio Scholaistica.*
Torke's Heraldry. Mathematical Recreations.
 Man become guilty, by *Joh. Francis Senal, & English-*
ed by H E. of Monmouth. sundry Antiquaries, touch-
 ing the power of Parliam.
Wilby's second Set of Mu- The Rights of the people
 sick, 3, 4, 5 and 6 parts, concerning Impositions,
 The History of *Vienna*, and stated in a learned Argu-
Paris. ment.
Callis learned Readings on An exact Abridgement of
 the Stat 21 H.8. cap. 5. of the Records in the Tower
 Sewers. of London, by Sir Rob.
Skew'de significatione Ver- Cotton, Kt.
borum. An Apology for the disci-
 Posing of the Accidence, pline of the ancient Church,
Delaman's use of the Hori- intended especially for that
 zontal Quadrant. of our Mother the Church
Corderius in English. of England; In answer to
 Doctor *Fulkes* Meteors. the admonitory Letter,
 Nye's Gunnery and Fire- lately published by *will.*
 works. *Nicholson* Arch-deacon of
Cato Major, with Annotat. *Brecon*, in 4.
Lazerillo de Tormes. The Garden of Eden.
 The Ideot in four Booke.
Aula Lucis, or the house
 light.
Wilkinson's office of She-
 riffs.
Parson's Law.
 Mirrour of Justice.
 The Fort-Royal of holy
 Scripture, or a new Con-
 cordance by, *J. H.*

PLAYES.

- The Wedding.
 The Hollander.
 Maids Tragedy.
 King and no King.
Philaster.
 The grateful Servant.
 The strange Discovery.
 The Merchant of Venice.

of the
s.

ions.
s of
uch-
liam.
cople
ons,
rgu-

nt of
ower
Rob.

disci-
urch,
that
urch
er to
er,
will.
on of

e.